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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 June 1982

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 2026

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LAW ON CHANGES IN LABOR CODE

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Jul 81 pp 212-213

[Law on Some Changes in the Labor Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] On the basis of Article 67 of the Constitution,

In accordance with the Proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Resolves that:

Article 1

Article 34 is amended as follows:

The working woman who has children under the age of 6 months, is allowed no less than a half hour of rest every 3 hours for feeding the baby. This rest period will be calculated in work time.

Article 2

Article 41 paragraph one is amended as follows:

"The working woman in the event of pregnancy or childbirth is entitled to leave with pay according to the provisions of the law on state social security."

Article 3

Article 66 is amended as follows:

The laborer or white collar worker who continues to go to middle school or high school while working at his job has the right to leave with pay, and in the event that he attends the 8-year school, while working at his job, he has the right to leave without pay. The amount of compensation and

length of the leave period will be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 4

This law becomes effective on 1 August 1981.

Tirane, 27 June 1981
Law No 6342

Secretary of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly of the
People's Socialist Republic
of Albania

Xhafer Spahiu

Chairman of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly of the
People's Socialist Republic
of Albania

Haxhi Lleshi

6160
CSO: 2100/60

LAW ON CHANGES IN SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSION LAWS

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Jul 81 pp 214-215

[Law on Some Modifications in Law No 4171, Dated 13 September 1966 "On State Social Security" and for a Modification of Law No 4976 Dated 26 June 1972 "On Pensions Received by Members of the Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] On the Basis of Article 67 of the Constitution,

In accordance with the Proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Resolves that:

In Law No 4171, dated 13 September 1966 "on state social security" the following changes are to be made:

Article 1

Article 8 is changed as follows:

"Pregnancy leave is 35 calendar days, and for those women who work directly in the production sector, where work is arduous, it is 45 calendar days, whereas maternity leave is 135 days.

"Types of work considered arduous for women in production will be defined by provisions of the Council of Ministers."

Article 2

A new paragraph with the following content is added to Article 26:

"When a disabled person from group III or group IV who is in a work relationship does not get full pay because of failure to execute the tasks or to fulfill the indicators of the plan, the portion of his compensation which is not paid to him for this reason will not be included in the pension he receives."

Article 3

After Paragraph III, of Article 20/a and after Paragraph II of Article 40, a new paragraph is added with the following content:

"In the case of a pensioner who receives a pension for length of service, and works as a laborer or white collar worker but does not get his full pay because of failure to execute the tasks or to fulfill the indicators of the plan, the portion of his compensation which is not paid to him for this reason will not be included in the pension he receives."

Article 4

Paragraph two of Article 3 of Law No 4976, dated 29 June 1972 "On the pensions of members of agricultural cooperatives" is changed as follows:

"Pregnancy leave is 35 calendar days and maternity leave is 135 calendar days."

Article 5

The provisions of this law also apply to women using maternity leave, to disability pensions in groups III and IV, as well as to years of service pensions set before the law went into effect.

Article 6

This law becomes effective on 1 August 1981.

Tirane, 27 June 1981
Law No 6343

Secretary of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly of the
People's Socialist Republic
of Albania

Chairman of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly of the
People's Socialist Republic
of Albania

Xhafer Spahiu

Haxhi Lleshi

6160
CSO: 2100/60

ALBANIA

AMENDMENT OF LAW ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Jul 81 p 216

[Law Amending Law No 4624, Dated 24 December 1969 "Concerning the New Education System"]

[Text] On the basis of Article 67 of the Constitution,

In accordance with the Proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Resolves that:

Article 1

Article 14 is amended as follows:

"The intermediate vocational schools for workers, including workers in cooperatives, who go to school while continuing to work at their job, usually have a limited profile, they last for 5 years, they have one or many branches and they are located near economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, or in the district headquarters."

Article 2

This law becomes effective on 1 August 1981.

Tirane, 27 June 1981
Law No 6344

Secretary of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly of the
People's Socialist Republic
of Albania

Chairman of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly of the
People's Socialist Republic
of Albania

Xhafer Spahiu

Haxhi Lleshi

6160

CSO: 2100/60

DECREE ON TREATMENT OF REFUGEES

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Jul 81 pp 217-218

[Decree on the Treatment of Foreigners Who Are Seeking Asylum in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] In order to create good living conditions for certain people who have come to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, with their families, from foreign countries and are given asylum,

On the basis of Articles 65 and 78 of the Constitution;

In accordance with the proposal of the Council of Ministers;

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Resolves that:

Article 1

Foreign nationals who are persecuted because of their activities in support of the revolution, socialism, democracy, national liberation and the progress of science and culture, are given asylum in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania by the state organs specified by the Council of Ministers.

Article 2

The executive committees of the people's councils in the districts have the obligation to give foreign refugees, who come with or without their families, immediate financial aid, housing, work according to their abilities, educational facilities, as well as to provide them with aid if they are not capable of working.

Article 3

Foreign refugees who have business relations with the government or are accepted as members of an agricultural cooperative, when they become disabled or are ready for old age pensions, have the right to choose between

the pension to which they are entitled according to the state social security law or the law on pensions for members of agricultural cooperatives and the monthly benefit which is stipulated by special provisions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 4

Foreign refugees will continue to enjoy these favorable conditions provided for by the provisions of the Council of Ministers even after they become Albanian citizens.

Article 5

Foreign nationals who come to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, with or without their families, and do not declare themselves refugees must be given, according to Article 1 of this decree, immediate aid, shelter and work by the executive committees of the people's councils in the districts.

Article 6

The Council of Ministers is authorized to determine the amount of aid to be given and establish other regulations for refugees, who are not declared refugees and members of their families.

Article 7

This decree becomes effective 15 days after it has been announced in the Gazeta Zyrtare.

Tirane, 29 June 1981
Decree No 6346

FOR THE PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE
PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

SECRETARY
Xhafer Spahiu

CHAIRMAN
Haxhi Lleshi

6160
CSO: 2100/60

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT 14TH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 28 May 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov: "The Bulgarian Youth Is Deeply Loyal to the Ideal, Cause and Policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party"]

[Text] Dear young fellow-workers and friends!

Dear guests!

It is with a joyful emotion that I stand on this rostrum from which, for the third consecutive day, the inspired words of young Bulgaria is being heard, to present to you -- delegates to and guests of the 14th Congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union -- and through you to the hundreds of thousands of Komsomol members, to the entire great Bulgarian youth the warmest greetings of the BCP Central Committee (long and tempestuous applause).

I shall not dwell on what you mean to us, the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people. "Joy within concern, and concern within joy," were the words of poet Stamen Panchev. As our joy, our concern, our love and our hope, we want you to be better than us in everything and everywhere, to see farther and to fly higher. We want to see in you the fulfillment in flesh and blood of our dreams of man and his happiness (applause).

That is why we follow your development, listen to your words and to the beating of your hearts and assess your actions with such attention and feeling of involvement.

That is the reason for which during these eventful days and months, the Komsomol congress is one of the greatest events in the life of our people. The people say that day is judged by its morning. You are this morning today, this young Bulgarian generation, and it is from you that we want to see what the future of the people and the homeland will be (lengthy applause).

I listened to the Komsomol Central Committee accountability report, delivered by Comrade Stanka Shopova, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, with great attention and interest. Both as a party leader and delegate to the congress I would like to express my satisfaction with the thorough and extensive study made of the Komsomol's comprehensive activities. The great feeling of responsibility with which the problems and tasks facing the youth

and its organization are being considered and the spirit of frankness and criticism and self-criticism which distinguish the report provide a good foundation for the congress' debates. All of this, as well as the great concern and competence with which the congress is considering the problems, indicate the great growth achieved by our youth and our Komsomol cadres (lengthy applause).

The 14th congress clearly shows that the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union is a truly powerful sociopolitical organization worthy of the Bulgarian youth and people, and of being the combat aide of the BCP (lengthy applause).

Our youth is beautiful, alert and optimistic.

Our youth is industrious in its studies and talented.

Our youth is profoundly linked with its people and is deeply loyal to the ideal, cause and policy of the BCP (stormy tempestuous applause).

Today's socialist Bulgaria owes much of its successes to it, to its youth.

We see in it, in our youth, our worthy heirs.

Let me state once again from this rostrum that our party and people are proud of their youth. They believe, they know and they are firmly convinced that it will crown with its deeds the cause of the generations which sacrificed their youth and lives in the battle against fascism and capitalism, in the struggle for building a blossoming socialist Bulgaria (lengthy applause).

Recently, as I was drafting my speech to you, I was looking for a suitable topic and for what kind of questions to pose?

The questions and problems related to the life, education, study, work, creativity, recreation and entertainment of the young generation have always been present in our thoughts and discussions and in the resolutions of party congresses and Central Committee plenums. This is understandable, for anything pertaining to our development affects the young, directly or indirectly.

In recent years, the party's leadership and I personally have dedicated a great deal and time to strictly youth problems. I shall not go as far back as the theses on work with the Komsomol and the youth, which are generally held to have played a major role. Let me merely mention my letter to the Komsomol Central Committee, the documents on the reorganization of education and the reports and resolutions of the 11th and 12th party congresses. I also discussed problems related to the life and development of the young generation at my meeting with students and at the trade union congress.

All of this relieves me from the obligation to submit a detailed statement to the congress, not from fear of repeating myself but because in this case such a repetition would be useless, for the basic, the main formulations, as indicated by the report and your statements, have been understood, accepted and mastered by you as though they were your own.

Comrades, all of today's Bulgarian generations have their place and role and are making their contribution to the life, work and struggle of the people.

What does the Bulgarian people represent today?

Most generally speaking, members of several generations inhabit our land today. They are:

The veterans who fought fascism and capitalism, rotted in jail and died in guerilla warfare but eventually lead Bulgaria to the morning of 9 September 1944 and undertook the socialist reorganization of society;

Those who surmounted incredible difficulties and privations through dedicated work and tremendous faith in the truth of communism, secured the transition of our country from capitalism to socialism, and undertook the building of a developed socialist society;

Finally, the generation whose maturity coincides with the maturity of socialism in our country, with the building of mature socialism.

Are there drastic differences among these generations? There are not. They blend with each-other, and each one of them carries within it something which was characteristic of the preceding one and something essential which it will pass on to the next generation as a hereditary mark. The unity among generations and their continuity through the fast current of time are based on the common ideas and ideals; common toil for the sake of the common objective and the great destiny of socialist Bulgaria. This is what ensures the immortality of our people and their cherished goals (lengthy applause).

Comrades, what is now the main task facing all of us?

The main problem in our development is the building of the material and technical foundations of the mature socialist society on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the comprehensive intensification of the economy. This is a problem which the working class, the farm workers and our people's intelligentsia must resolve.

Quite properly the Komsomol Central Committee accountability report to this congress dealt at such length with Komsomol and youth tasks in resolving this problem of our development. The present young generation is already playing an important role with its knowledge, energy and creative daring. Tomorrow it will assume the main responsibility and will make the main contribution in lifting our economy to the level of the contemporary achievements of science and technology and the implementation of this historical deed.

That is why now priority is given to the task of ensuring the professional training of every boy and girl and mastering the latest results of scientific and technical progress.

Naturally, by this we mean training in the spirit of the theses on education, a broad professional training, making the fast adaptation to specific working conditions possible. Our educational system and science, the Komsomol, the

party, the family and our entire public must be firmly directed toward the fulfillment of this task. The country needs highly skilled specialists and the full harnessing of the nation's entire intellectual potential.

My young friends, the higher your general and professional standards are and the more conscientiously and creatively you carry out your obligations the more completely you will be able to prove yourselves as individuals and the greater will your contribution to the building of mature socialism, the enrichment and development of socialist civilization and the creation of conditions for a gradual transition to communism become (applause).

Will there be hardships along this road?

Yes, comrades, the hardships will be severe and inevitable. All achievements require incredible work, tremendous efforts, firmness and persistence. The difficulties stem from the fact that your generation is and will be resolving far more difficult problems. This will require not only greater knowledge and skills but greater social experience as well. The new always makes its way and asserts itself in the struggle against the old, the old way of thinking and acting. Youth has a feeling for the new. This feeling must be strengthened and developed in order to surmount ossified views and obsolete concepts and ways of acting (lengthy applause).

Difficulties also stem from the fact that we are building a developed socialist society while waging an irreconcilable struggle against the enemies of communism, the threats and aggressive actions of imperialist forces and their tireless attempts to turn the wheel of history back. They are trying to hinder the development of the socialist countries through ideological diversions and economic and military pressure. They are exacerbating the international situation, intensifying the arms race and threatening global peace.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the Bulgarian People's Republic is pursuing a steadfast policy of peace and detente and making tireless efforts to put an end to the arms race and to create an atmosphere of calm and reciprocal trust. We fully support the proposals formulated by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet trade union congress and in Tashkent. Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the Leninist Komsomol congress is yet another proof of the firm will of the Soviet Union to fight for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace (lengthy applause).

In this exceptionally important and decisive period in human history, it is you, dear young comrades, raised in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, who, together with the Leninist Komsomol, the youth of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive youth the world over, have the mission to defeat the enemy's plans, to defend peace on earth and to ensure the victorious course of human progress (lengthy applause).

The new complex and responsible historical tasks raise new and stricter requirements toward the Komsomol and our youth. We highly value and fully support the measures and initiatives adopted at the congress to enhance the role of the Komsomol in youth studies and vocational training, the development and assertion of a socialist way of life, the solution of the social,

domestic and cultural problems of the young people, the proper utilization of their leisure time, the organization of recreation and tourism, and the development of sports and physical culture among the youth.

Allow me to draw your attention in particular to the high and responsible calling of our Komsomol, which is to develop in the youth a Marxist-Leninist, a communist outlook and class awareness. The Marxist-Leninist outlook is the type of powerful factor which enables the young person to become properly oriented in the complexity of events and actively to define his life stance and behavior. That is why the education of the adolescents and the young generation in a spirit of the ideals of communism, loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of the communist party and our people, intolerance of bourgeois ideology and its influence, and the assertion of a socialist way of life must become the core of the Komsomol's entire work (lengthy applause).

Naturally, ideological activities are not conducted for their own sake or isolated from other activities. We consider ideology and ideological activities inseparably and closely linked with problems and activities in economics, culture, politics, etc. Ideology is present in all areas of our life. It is literally part of our all-round efforts to develop society.

Marxist-Leninist ideology is not only a means for the interpretation of social processes. It is also a powerful force in changing social reality, mobilizing the strength and energy of the working people and reinforcing their belief in the justice of our common cause. That is why any separation of ideology and ideological activities from the problems of the economy, politics, culture, etc., can adversely affect socialist practices, deprive the activists and the working people of the necessary ideological support and convert them into simple practitioners without ideological criteria and guidelines. Such an approach could cause irreparable harm to the workers on the ideological front and to ideology itself, inevitably pushing them into abstractness and bookishness and sterile educationalism.

Our youth, our people are being raised in a Marxist-Leninist spirit not only with special courses, schools, lectures and reports. Their ideological molding and tempering are particularly strongly influenced by all the marks and aspects of the socialist way of life, by the entire social reality. That is why our party neither is nor could be indifferent to weaknesses, shortcomings and manifestations of "petty" truth which spoil our socialist time and plant doubts in the souls of the people, the young people in particular.

It is no secret that today there are cases of idleness and parasitism, lack of stable and sensible interests and correct value orientations in our youth, and that negative influences from the bourgeois world abroad can be noted.

Naturally, it would be a grave error to assign responsibility for such actions exclusively to the Dimitrov Komsomol. This also applies to all social and state organs involved in the education of the people and the youth. We, your fathers and mothers, also bear our share of responsibility. By sharing such concerns with you, I wish to draw your attention and call upon the Komsomol to engage in an irreconcilable struggle against such manifestations. We are relying a very great deal on the radio, television,

motion pictures, the theater, our literature and all social factors, in the struggle against negative phenomena in our society, asking them to make their maximal contribution to developing in the youth a proper way of thinking, an accurate Marxist-Leninist individual and social awareness.

A frank dialog must be pursued with the youth. The youth must know the truth and be prepared for life so that it will not be disappointed when it encounters irregularities and difficulties. It must not accept but fight them. The conversation with the youth must be honest and open, be it in the family, the school, the VUZ or the labor collective. Our youth must be told clearly and honestly that, yes, we have achieved tremendous successes in all field of life, but our achievements are still not the realization of the ideal of Marx, Engels and Lenin and are not the communist society -- our final objective. However, we cannot skip objective stages. The final objective can be reached only by going through them (applause). This applies to economics, living standards, social processes, etc. However, this requires the efforts of the entire people, the efforts of the entire youth.

Comrades, as I touch upon some ideological problems, let me discuss briefly the state of affairs in artistic creativity.

As in all other areas of life, in art and culture, generally speaking, the party's April line has yielded rich results. The successes became substantially greater after the reorganization of the cultural front and its management on the basis of sociogovernmental principles. Achievements in literature, motion pictures and graphic art enhanced the prestige of our culture abroad more than ever before. We began to talk of the golden century of socialist culture in Bulgaria (lengthy applause).

Today, along with the old guard, a generation which has described itself as the April generation is working in literature and art and is increasingly assuming responsibility for the artistic recreation of our reality. The youngest generation as well -- the generation of those born after the historical April plenum -- is increasingly claiming the right to have its say.

What are the main features shared by these generations of creative workers?

The common, the typical and the main feature is the unity and cohesion of all generations of creative workers rallied around the Bulgarian Communist Party and its April general line and policy (applause).

The same situation prevails in our cultural field. The time when we had to fight on two cultural fronts -- against sectarianism and dogmatism, on the one hand, and revisionism, on the other -- is long past. I am not referring to isolated manifestations, which do exist, but there is no longer dogmatism and revisionism. Our culture is threatened neither "from the left" nor from the right (stormy and lengthy applause). That is why this problem was not raised at the 11th or 12th party congress.

What were the weaknesses mentioned at the 12th congress?

The 12th congress noted that some artistic works lack "class assessment. In some works the spiritual image of our contemporary is impoverished, or else the author loses historical perspective when he dwells on the petty matters of daily life and fails to raise his eyes to the main, the important things in life." It also stressed that artistic criticism is not on the level of its mission and is not always able to separate the wheat from the chaff.

This exceptionally important statement was understood by the overwhelming majority of the artistic intelligentsia. Unfortunately, not all the necessary steps were taken after the congress to surmount existing weaknesses, and once again works came out, which reveal a dulled ideological and esthetic exigency on the part of editors, artistic councils, juries, critics, etc.

We do not dramatize such cases. Clearly, weaknesses will exist in a broad and varied creative process such as ours. Naturally, this does not mean in the least that we intend to tolerate them. We shall fight against ideologically and artistically weak works, works which defame our reality and violate class-party positions as demanded by the resolutions of the 12th congress.

There is no censorship in our country, nor is it necessary. After the April Central Committee Plenum, we rejected the methods of gross interference in and administration of literature and art. The party plays its leading role in guiding the artistic and literary process mainly through the leading cadres -- party and non party -- in the creative circles themselves.

As to the young people who have dedicated themselves to the arts or intend to do so, let me remind them of the slogan with which the party turned to their elder fellow-workers after the Central Committee's April Plenum: "Spend more time among the people, be closer to life" (stormy and lengthy applause)!

Comrades:

The 14th Komsomol Congress is drawing to a close. I am confident that its resolutions will further enhance and assert its role as the political organizer of the Bulgarian youth. The Komsomol earned the love and respect of our party and people and the Bulgarian youth with its comprehensive activities. The Bulgarian Komsomol marched side by side with the BCP in the revolutionary struggle. Our entire people revere the exploits of the thousands of Komsomol and RMS members who fought and died like heroes. The Bulgarian RMS and Komsomol members were in the leading ranks of the fighters for socialism in the toughest sectors where the foundations of the new society were being laid. Many major projects in the building of socialism will be forever linked to the labor enthusiasm and exploits of the Komsomol (lengthy applause).

Today the Komsomol is a major social force in the Bulgarian People's Republic. It has considerable material facilities and holds strong positions in the social management system and enjoys broad rights as the spokesman for and defender of the interests of the Bulgarian youth. It relies and will always rely on the close aid and support of the BCP, its leading organs, primary organizations and party members (stormy and lengthy applause). You, dear young friends, are the heirs of dozens of generations of Bulgarians

who have paid their dues to the upsurge of Bulgaria. You are the heirs of the rich traditions of the organized youth revolutionary movement, which is celebrating the 70th anniversary of its foundation this year (applause).

You bear the proud name of Georgi Dimitrov, a Bulgarian and a communist, the centennial of whose birth is being honored by our entire nation, the international communist movement and all progressive mankind with respect and gratitude (lengthy applause).

Enhance the glory and the appeal of the Dimitrov Komsomol (stormy and lengthy applause)!

Protect all the values created by the older generations (lengthy applause)!

With your minds, hearts, talent and inspiration, and with tireless efforts create and build new material and spiritual values (lengthy applause)!

Multiply the power of our socialist homeland (lengthy applause)!

Tirelessly enhance its international prestige (lengthy applause)!

Today we need daring and strong young people, rich minds, big hearts, people who, as the saying goes, can move mountains and bring happiness to others (lengthy applause).

The BCP and our people believe in you, in their youth. We are firmly convinced that you -- the grandsons and the sons of the revolutionaries who fought for the transformation of society will fulfill your historical mission honorably and that your generation will enter the pages of Bulgarian history as the one which completed the building of socialism and was the first to undertake the building of communism (stormy and tempestuous applause)!

Long live the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union (lengthy applause)!

Long live our great Bulgarian youth (lengthy applause)!

Forward, comrades, to work and struggle for building a developed socialist society in our homeland, for the communist future of Bulgaria!

(All stand up. The hall echoes with stormy and long applause and chants "BCP - BCP!" and "BCP-Komsomol!" (BTA).

5003

CSO: 2200/111

BULGARIA

FOREIGN DELEGATES ATTENDING 14TH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION

Sofia NARODNA MLADZHZH in Bulgarian 25 May 82 p 2

[Report: "Foreign Guests of the 14th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The following foreign delegations arrived in our country to participate in the proceedings of the 14th Dimitrov Komsomol Congress, on the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee:

All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League, headed by Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, Central Committee first secretary;

International Student Union, headed by Mirosław Szczepan, union president;

Arab Youth Union, headed by Hisham Modad, deputy secretary general;

General Arab Student Union, headed by Ahsen Mohamed Ahmed, union vice president;

Panafrican Youth Movement, headed by Generali Ulimuengu, union deputy secretary general;

All-African Student Union, headed by Mamadou Dia, union deputy secretary general;

Continental Organization of Latin American Students, headed by Guillermo Martinica Osorio, member of the Secretariat;

Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Nguyen Thi Hang, Central Committee secretary;

Free German Youth of the GDR, headed by Klaus Bernhard, Central Council secretary;

Korean Socialist Labor Youth Union, headed by Nam Choe Hwan, Central Committee deputy chairman;

Cuban Union of Young Communists, headed by Carlos Laje Davila, National Committee first secretary;

Lao People's Revolutionary Youth, headed by Thonglai Khommasit, Standing Committee chairman;

Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union, headed by Darzabiyn Bor, Central Committee second secretary;

Delegation of the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, headed by Andrzej Ornat, Union of Polish (Khartseri) chairman;

Communist Youth Union of the Romanian Socialist Republic, headed by Ana Ferenc, Central Committee secretary;

Hungarian Communist Youth Union, headed by Dr Laslo Varga-Sabian, Central Committee secretary;

Socialist Youth Union of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Jaroslav Jeneral;

Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union, headed by Ljubodrag Ilic, Conference member;

Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth, headed by Nut Thon, Central Committee chairman;

Australian Socialist Youth Union, headed by Spiro Anthony, national secretary;

Austrian Communist Youth, headed by Wolfgang Reiner, organization chairman;

MPLA Youth -- Party Youth of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Jose Dombolo, National committee chairman;

Argentine Communist Youth Federation, headed by Daniel Martinez, Executive Committee chairman;

Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth, headed by Burhan Giyasi;

Bangladesh;

Bahrain Democratic Youth Union, headed by Sa'id Salim, Union secretary;

Belgian Communist Youth, headed by Pascal Opsoner, organization Bureau member;

Benin Youth Organizational Committee, headed by Baba Musa Alasan, Paraku District organization secretary;

Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Union in West Berlin, headed by Detlef Huebner, Executive Committee secretary;

Bolivian Communist Youth;

Youth of the Brazilian Communist Party;

Communist Youth Union of Great Britain, headed by Alison Marshall, General Council chairman;

Venezuelan Communist Youth, headed by Simon Rodriguez, secretary general;

Ghanaian Commission for the Organization of the Youth, headed by Imoro Abdullay Alhassan, commission secretary;

Guatemalan Patriotic Labor Youth;

Youth of the African Democratic Revolution of Guinea, headed by Kumba Diakite, National Committee secretary general;

German Socialist Workers Youth of the FRG, headed by Klaus Weismann, Secretariat member;

Spartacus Marxist Student Youth of the FRG, headed by Karl Deiritz, deputy editor of the magazine ROTE BLETTER;

Eagles Socialist Youth of the FRG, headed by Werner Lei, organization secretary;

FRG Young Democrats, headed by Annete Kersting, Federal Leadership representative;

Youth of the New JUAL Movement in Grenada, headed by Leon Cardinal Cornwall, organization chairman;

Greek Communist Youth (KNE), headed by Spiros Emanouel Halvadzis, Central Council first secretary;

Greek PASOK Youth, headed by Leonidas Indzipeoglou, member of the organization's Bureau;

Danish Communist Youth Union, headed by Jens Christi, Central Committee Political Bureau member;

Youth Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic, headed by Faustino Collado Traveras, secretary general;

Egyptian Democratic Youth Union, headed by Majid Idris, Executive Committee chairman;

Communist Youth of Equador, Headed by Omar Rodriguez, Central Committee chairman;

Association of Ethiopian Revolutionary Youth, headed by Berhanu Wolde Senbet, Association deputy chairman;

Youth Union of the Zambian United National Independence Party, headed by Oteme Musuka, minister of state for foreign affairs;

Communist Youth Union of Israel, headed by Muhammad Nafa, secretary general;

All-India Youth Federation, headed by Bant Singh Brar, Federation chairman;

All-India Student Federation, headed by Atul Kumar Anjan, Federation chairman;

Indian Youth Congress (I), headed by Ghulam Nabi Azad, organization chairman;

Organization of the Indonesian Youth;

Iraqi Democratic Youth;

General Federation of Iraqi Youth, headed by Anwar Maulud Zi'iban, Federation secretary;

Spanish Communist Youth Union, headed by Jose Vicente Perez, Executive Committee member;

Yemeni Socialist Youth Union, headed by Taha Abdullah Bamtraf, Central Committee second secretary;

Canadian Communist Youth Union, headed by Sylvi Bayarjan, secretary general;

Cypriot United Democratic Youth Organization, headed by Dimitris Kristophias, secretary general;

Pancyprriot Federation of Students and Young Scientists, headed by Kypros Kourtellaris, secretary general;

Columbian Communist Youth, headed by Jorge Saad, National Leadership member;

Union of Congolese Socialist Youth, headed by Sylvain Raphael Eva, Union first secretary in Brazzaville;

Lebanese Democratic Youth Union, headed by Reza Ismail, Union vice president;

Lebanese Progressive Youth Organization, headed by Isa'am Hadash, Executive Bureau member;

Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Socialist Malagasy Revolution, headed by Rosakarisua Noelson, Committee secretary general;

Maltese Communist Youth Union, headed by Dominic Zamit, Central Committee secretary;

Moroccan Youth of the Progress and Socialism Party, headed by Halid Nassiri, National Bureau member;

Mexican People's Socialist Youth, headed by Jorge Abaud Perez, National Office deputy secretary general;

Mexican National Revolutionary Youth Movement, Headed by Carlos Gamboa Castro, organization secretary;

Organization of the Mozambique Youth, headed by Amour Zaccharias Cupela, secretary general;

Nicaraguan 19 July Sandinista Youth, headed by Maria Ivete Fonseca Lopez, National Executive Committee secretary;

Norwegian Communist Youth Union, headed by Howard Botolfsen, Central Committee member;

Oman Youth Organization, headed by Fahti Mahammad Abdul Qawi, Executive Bureau member;

General Union of Palestinian Students, headed by Mohammad Nasser el-Kodma, Union president;

Panamanian National Party Youth, headed by Alexis Dixon Rodriguez, secretary general;

Paraguayan Communist Youth Federation, headed by Marciana Campos;

Peruvian Communist Youth, headed by Carlos Alberto Bonino Nieves, organization secretary general;

Salvadorean Communist Youth, headed by Manuel Rodriguez, Central Committee member;

Salvadorean Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front Youth, headed by Oscar Bonilla, International Relations Commission member;

Saudi Arabian Democratic Youth Union;

United States Union of Young Workers for Liberation, headed by James Steele, Union national chairman;

Senegalese Albure Ndyae Alliance of Democratic Youth, headed by Umar Niang, secretary general;

National Youth Union of the Sierra Leone All-National Congress, headed by Joseph Williams, Political Bureau member;

Syrian Revolutionary Youth Union, headed by Majid Ad'din Nashid, member of the leadership;

Sudanese Democratic Youth Union;

Tanzanian Youth Union, headed by Rajab Yussef Kheri, Union secretary general;

Turkish Progressive Youth Organization;

Finnish Democratic Youth Union, headed by Meria Hanus, deputy chairman;

Finnish Socialist Student Union, Headed by Yuha Rekkola, Union Bureau member;

Finnish National Student Union, headed by Yukka Virnen, deputy chairman;

French Communist Youth Movement, headed by Rudy Vigier, National Bureau member;

Honduran Communist Youth;

Chilean Communist Youth, headed by Manuel Hernandez, Central Committee member;

Chilean Socialist Youth;

Swiss Communist Youth Union, headed by Claude Messer;

Swedish Communist Youth Union, headed by Krister Rudd, Union first secretary;

Sri Lanka Communist Youth Federation, headed by Wolvin Diaz, deputy secretary general;

African National Congress Youth of South Africa, headed by Raymond Nkuko, organization secretary;

Jamaican Communist Youth Union, headed by Arthur Newland, Union secretary general;

Japanese Socialist Youth Union, headed by Kenichi Zenio, Central Committee chairman;

Representatives of youth organizations of many other countries have also arrived.

The foreign delegations were welcomed by Komsomol Central Committee secretaries, Bureau members and candidate members and other Komsomol Central Committee senior officials.

5003

CSO: 2200/111

CPCZ DEPARTMENT CHIEF ON NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Prague TVORBA in Czech No 20, 19 May 82 pp 3-5

[Article by Lubomir Prochazka, chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of Social Organizations and National Committees: "Development of the National Committees After the 16th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] The nearly forty-year activity of the national committees, their status and role are historically proven values in the struggle of our people for national liberation and social progress. The formation of the national committees and their subsequent activity are linked with the struggle of the Czech and Slovak nations against fascism, with the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, and with the victorious struggle of working people, led by the CPCZ, for the revolutionary transformation of society. Much of what we have achieved in building socialism is associated with the work of the national committees.

The functioning of the national committees is a subject of the Communist Party's constant attention, as this is evidenced particularly by the conclusions of the 14th, 15th and 16th party congresses, and by the recent 6th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The party is purposefully striving to ensure that the work of the national committees contributes the utmost to society's economic and social development in its individual stages. This approach is fully in accord with the conclusion of V. I. Lenin who emphasized the dynamic nature of the socialist state's political system and of its base--the organs of people's power. Let us recall his words: "Every step that we succeed in making ahead and upward in developing the productive forces and culture must be accompanied by the completion and transformation of our Soviet system. ("Spisy" [Works of], Vol 33, Prague, 1965, p 105.)

Now, on the threshold of the 1980's, we are entering a period that has--as the 16th party congress emphasized--a number of new characteristic features. The possibilities for extensive economic growth have been exhausted; our primary task is to change over to the intensive development of the economy, to achieve the greater effectiveness and better quality of all work, in the interest of maintaining and further raising the workers' standard of living.

In the Central Committee's report to the 16th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak said: "We are not planning for the sake of the plan and are not organizing production for the sake of production. Everything that we are doing, all our efforts to develop socialism and the prosperity of our country, is being done for the workers. Man's welfare is and will remain the primary purpose of our efforts." A basic

prerequisite for attaining this key objective of party policy is consistent realization of the party's long-term economic policy that will ensure all-round growth of the economy. The relationship between economic and social development is of course dialectic: the economy's influence is decisive. However, this does not mean that social progress in its turn does not influence economic development. The communist and worker parties' experience with building a developed socialist society indicates that the better satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual needs becomes an important factor that stimulates the economy's development.

Socialism is the work of the wide masses. Without their creative activity, collective wisdom and experience, without their participation in the management of state and social affairs, attainment of the objectives associated with the construction of socialism and its further development would be unimaginable. Solution of the economic and social tasks whose scope, complexity and demanding nature are increasing in the period of building developed socialism, presupposes that the citizens' participation in administering the socialist state and entire socialist society will increase. Therefore it is quite proper that the Czechoslovak Communist Party, in outlining and elaborating the general policy of building advanced socialism, set the intensification of socialist democracy as the principal direction of developing our political system. This process has been made possible particularly by the convergence of the social classes and groups, and by the rise of the citizens' educational and cultural level and awareness.

The new conditions under which we are building a developed socialist society and are satisfying the workers' needs demand that also the work of the national committees be raised to a higher level. The significance of the CPCZ Central Committee's 6th session lies in that it elaborated the 16th party congress' conclusions for the national committees, in close context with the strategic policy of our society's economic, social and political development. The tasks and measures that follow from this elaboration of congress policy for the national committees are essentially a long-term program of their functions.

National Committees and the Comprehensive Development of Their Districts

Closely linked with the efforts to raise the economy's effectiveness and interconnect more closely economic and social development is the requirement of comprehensive development in the districts of the national committees. The point is primarily to achieve closest possible harmony between the needs and interests of the centrally managed (i.e., by the branch ministries) organizations on the one hand, and the possibilities and conditions of the districts in which these organizations operate; we have in mind particularly manpower, material and water resources, and the formation and protection of the living environment. Taking the local possibilities and conditions into account contributes to the intensification of not only the given district's development but, in the final outcome, to that of the branch itself. For example, adequate manpower resources permit full utilization of capital assets. It is likewise important that harmony between economic and social development be ensured in a so-called territorial cross section. For we must bear in mind that the operations of the economic organizations produce social consequences for the district in which these operations are developing. The operations generate demand for housing construction, transport, health care, pre-school and school facilities, etc. If the necessary balance among these aspects of comprehensive development is not ensured, serious economic and social problems can arise (for example,

a lag in the construction of pre-school facilities can have a negative effect on the stabilization of manpower, etc.).

From the foregoing it is evident that the national committees have a unique role in securing comprehensive development. Specifically these representative bodies know the local conditions and possibilities better than the central organs, and they share much of the responsibility for satisfying the material and cultural needs of the citizens.

It can be said that up to now economic development in the individual districts has been determined by a branch approach; the national committees did not always have sufficient opportunity to influence the ministries in revising the often one-sided branch standpoints. Expansion of the national committees' authority in ensuring comprehensive development in their districts serves to achieve a better balance between branch management and the possibilities and conditions in the districts. Here, of course, the national committees' scope of authority will be differentiated, because the problems of comprehensive development are different in a kraj than in an okres or in municipalities of different size.

A primary objective will be to perfect regional and territorial planning, to assign a greater role to the regional plans. Of course, the central branch and planning organs responsible for preparing the long-range outlooks of the individual branches, and the concepts of regional development, also must participate in the realization of this objective. It is desirable to include in the process of regional planning, which is the primary responsibility of the kraj national committees, also the okres and municipal national committees; their participation in this work up to now has been very limited. It will likewise be necessary to seek ways of including more widely the problems of social development in the regional plans. Cooperation will develop further between the national committees and the organizations operating in the national committees' district but not subordinate to them. This cooperation will be based on their common interests. We know of course that situations can arise in which the interests of the nonsubordinate organizations will conflict with the interests of the given area's population. In such cases the national committee --as the organ of state power and administration that safeguards in its district the local interests as well as the interests of society as a whole--must be vested with rights enabling it to exercise state authority in relation to the organizations that are not subordinate to it. For this reason the coordinating and control functions of the national committees will be reinforced in relation to the mentioned organizations.

Solution of the complex problems associated with securing comprehensive development requires better exchange of information between the national committees and the centrally managed organizations, about their respective needs. The point is to constantly foster comradely relations between them, and let the working collectives of these organizations become aware of the fact that they too are a part of the community or municipality. This can be enhanced also by the national committees' suitably selected work methods, and by the greater activity of the national committees' representatives at the workplaces.

Expansion of the national committees' authority in conjunction with ensuring comprehensive development is an expression of greater socialist democracy because it gives

the organs elected by the people more say about the basic questions of economic and social development in the given area, or enables the elected organs to participate directly in the solution of such questions. Simultaneously there is more complete assertion of the principle of democratic centralism, because the local organs will have a wider role in shaping the decisions of the central state organs.

National Committees and Care for the Individual

The Central Committee Presidium's report at the 6th session of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes the following: "In party work and in the activity of the national committees we must bear in mind that everything we do is being done for the people, that the yardstick for measuring any work is how we have helped the people and improved their lives. Awareness of this must permeate the everyday activity of the national committees' officials and workers in the course of implementing the conclusions of the 16th party congress."

In conjunction with this the national committees carry a large share of the responsibility for satisfying the needs of the people. Through their organizations and facilities, the national committees provide paid and free services. In 1980, 70.5 percent of all expenditures on education in our state, 97 percent of our expenditures on health services, and 83.5 percent of our expenditures for culture passed through the budgets of the national committees. The CPCZ Central Committee set specific tasks for the national committees in these and other fields. Simultaneously it reminded the ministries of their responsibility for the professional management of the appropriate sectors. An urgent task of the ministries and other central state organs is to ensure--in close cooperation with the national committees and particularly under the present more demanding conditions--more effective and more sensible expenditure of these resources, the perfection of organization and management and, last but not least, also the application of new approaches or forms that serve to satisfy the people's needs.

Local production and service enterprises managed by the national committees play an important role in satisfying the needs of the citizens. These enterprises have not only an economic function but also a social role, because they significantly influence formation of the socialist way of life. The level of their work directly affects the citizens' satisfaction; people evaluate our work to a considerable extent on the basis of how these enterprises function.

Although some progress was made in years past in the area of local production and services, it must be admitted that there are serious shortcomings here. These apply to the location of the business, their business hours, the scope and quality of the services, delivery time, etc. But the main shortcoming is that many enterprises of the national committees have abandoned their principal mission--that of providing paid services for the population. It would be unfair or irresponsible to blame only the national committees for this state of affairs. Its causes, as the 6th session of the CPCZ Central Committee established, lie deeper: in the previous economic mechanism through which the local economy and services were managed. For example, the mentioned enterprises' orientation on extensive cooperation with national enterprises was influenced by the previous plan indicators and system of economic incentives.

The CPCZ Central Committee came to the conclusion that the situation could not be remedied through partial changes. It emphasized that the entire mechanism for managing

services had to be improved and made more flexible. The main idea here is that the Set of Measures must be applied also to this area of the national economy, but of course with due consideration for the peculiarities of this sector. Which means that also here we must employ a system of indicators and economic instruments that will motivate the national committees to provide better, faster and more readily available services. The system of managing through the plan and budget will be simplified, and enterprise and internal cost accounting will be used more widely. We likewise expect that measures will be introduced to improve the supply of these enterprises with materials and machinery. The principles that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved in February of this year, for making the management of paid services more effective and their supply more flexible, will apply not only to the enterprises of the national committees but to production cooperatives as well.

In this context it should be emphasized that in the efforts to satisfy the citizens' needs we must appreciate more the role and possibilities of our production, housing and consumer cooperatives, which in our country have progressive traditions of long standing. They have a unique role also under the present conditions. Practice indicates that, in addition to the larger cooperative enterprises, it will be expedient to form also small cooperative business establishments that will operate directly where the citizens need their services.

Socialist organizations--the enterprises of the national committees, and the production cooperatives--are and will remain the main form of providing paid services for the population. But at the same time we are starting out from the realization that the socioeconomic conditions and possibilities specific to socialism cannot be restricted in the stage of building a developed socialist society, not even in the area of paid services. Therefore it is desirable to exert effort for complete utilization of the productive functions of all forms of socialist ownership--state, cooperative, and the property of social organizations and special-interest groups--and also of the interest and initiative of individual citizens, within the framework of firmly established socialist social relations.

The point in particular is that industrial and construction enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and other organizations also should be allowed to provide work or services. And we expect that to a certain extent the participation of individual citizens also will increase in providing services in various forms (so-called special joining, secondary employment, homework). Legislation to allow a number of the mentioned supplementary forms of providing services was enacted already in 1965, but up to now few people have taken advantage of this opportunity. Recently it has been decreed that in services which are particularly in short supply, if the situation so requires, also other citizens--besides homemakers, retired persons and the physically disabled--may be licensed to provide services as their main occupation. Sometimes there is confusion as to whether it is proper to allow citizens in such activities. The answer is succinct: there is no reason not to allow such activity, because it is based on personal work and does not involve employing others. It is justifiable to utilize the individual work activity of citizens if this contributes to the better satisfaction of the population's needs. The national committees have at their disposal suitable instruments to ensure that the mentioned activities do not exceed the framework of socialist social relations. It is to society's advantage and in accord

with the principles of the socialist system to organize the supply of services through these forms. On the other hand, it is in sharp conflict with the socialist way of life and with the interests of our society if we tolerate various unlicensed part-time tradesmen who provide services often with materials obtained illegally, at a time when they should be working at their places of employment.

One of the primary tasks of the national committees is to improve the work of the local production and service enterprises that are subordinate to them. This will not be easy; a condition for mastering the mentioned task is to overcome the habits and attitudes that have become ingrained during the years of extensive economic development. But there is no other way than to wage a determined struggle for consistently implementing the new principles of managing and developing paid services in all their forms.

National Committees and the Development of Socialist Democracy

The representative bodies through which the working people exercise state power are the main link in our efforts to develop socialist democracy. The most numerous and widespread among these representative bodies are the national committees, and they literally embody the popular nature of our socialist state. Their role in the intensification of socialist democracy stems not only from their makeup (they comprise the elected representatives of the people) but also from the fact that a wide citizens' aktiv participates in the work of the national committees, and that these representative bodies organize cooperation with the social organizations and working collectives.

Of basic importance is the expansion of the authority of the national committees in cities and in communities that are [economic] district centers. Specifically these national committees have the closest contact with citizens; objectively they have the best opportunity to gain the citizens' support and participation in the administration of public affairs. The scope of authority of the national committees in cities and district centers is designed so that in the system of national committees they may serve as the basic link--i.e., that they may satisfy the basic material, social and cultural needs of the population and handle all the routine matters of the citizens.

Laws enacted recently by the Czech and the Slovak National Councils broaden the competence of the national committees in district-center communities, not only in the area of public administration, but also in managing economic, social and cultural development, in ensuring comprehensive development of their territories. The legislative bills regulating the authority of the municipal national committees have been drafted in the same sense, but they call for greater differentiation of authority in accordance with the size of the individual groups of cities.

The material and financial base of the national committees in cities and district centers must be commensurate with their role. The economies of the municipal national committees have been weakened in recent years by the integration of some of their services into larger enterprises at the level of the okres national committees. Understandably, the integration of services has some justification from the viewpoint of organizing more efficiently the technical base of production. But such integration also has its limits, because in evaluating the expediency of concentrating and

specializing services we must take into account the population's interests, the need to supply their demand flexibly and efficiently. Therefore it is necessary to reassess whether the integration of services has always been justified. Of course, strengthening the material and financial base of services in district-center communities will be a lengthy process that will take place commensurately with the economic possibilities of our society.

The tasks confronting the national committees require the citizens' increased participation in the work of these representative bodies, and greater effectiveness of all the democratic forms and institutions on which the activity of the national committees is based. Of key significance here are primarily the elected organs of the national committees. One cannot fail to notice that the work of the national committees' elected organs and activists sometimes shows signs of formalism to some extent, and this formalism causes the citizens to lose interest in public office. Therefore it is essential that the intensification of socialist democracy in the activity of the national committees' elected organs be closely linked with the solution of meaningful tasks in conjunction with the economic, social and cultural development of our country, with forming the socialist citizen's active approach to life.

To make the work of the national committees' elected organs more effective, there are provisions expanding their authority particularly in matters concerning the comprehensive development of their districts, and the control of the professional apparatus, including the organizations of the national committees and possibly also nonsubordinate organizations. Full assertion of the authority of the national committees' elected organs presupposes that they concentrate on the discussion and deliberation of basic tasks, do their homework better and make their sessions more business-like.

The principal conditions for perfecting the work of national committee representatives is their closer contact with their constituents. The point is that these representatives must be able to represent their constituents more actively, protecting their rights and the interests of society as a whole. Therefore representatives will be given additional rights, and their existing rights will be expanded. Simultaneously the duties of representatives will be defined more accurately, especially with respect to reporting regularly to their constituents. The establishment of the mentioned relations is a prerequisite for the successful activity of representatives within the national committee organs. On the basis of the representatives' knowledge and experience, these organs are able to arrive at decisions that best express the needs of the citizens in the given area. On the other hand, work in the national committee organs enables representatives to acquaint their constituents with the overall work of the national committee and of the higher state organs, giving the constituents a better understanding of the needs of society as a whole.

In this article I would like to dwell on one more question concerning the intensification of socialist democracy. I have in mind the principle of democratic centralism. In accordance with this principle, the higher-level national committees and the central organs of state administration must honor the independence of the given national committee, leaving it sufficient room for initiative and decisions. We all know very well that in the central organs and at the level of the kraj and okres national committees there has spread in many instances a method of management characterized by the issuance of numerous resolutions, instructions, directives, etc. that generate much paperwork. Such method of management has several unfavorable

consequences. First of all it results in that the national committees expect and rely on instructions from above, undermining their initiative and responsibility. Paperwork also keeps them from live organizing work among the people, because there is no time left for such work after shuffling papers. Finally, the mentioned practice results in that the ministries and higher-level national committees are devoting too much time and an inordinately high proportion of their capacity to operational matters, at the expense of their planning, coordinating and control activities. Overcoming this method of management will strengthen democratic centralism that is peculiar to the system of socialist democracy.

The proceedings and conclusions of the 6th session of the CPCZ Central Committee further elaborate the policy set by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the activity of the national committees; they offer a clear and meaningful program for perfecting the functions of the national committees in the coming years.

The necessary legislative changes that follow from the adopted measures will be passed in the near future. But this is only one side of the matter, although an important one. Consistent implementation and practical application of all the modifications will require extensive political and organizational work by the party organs and organizations, the appropriate state and social organs and institutions, and by the national committees themselves. Because further perfection of the work of the national committees, in such a way that will fully meet the requirements of the 1980's, can never be a one-time affair or a campaign; it is a long-term program that must be realized purposefully, step by step. This will serve to strengthen the power of the working people, to intensify socialist democracy, to attain the objectives of society's economic and social development, and to ensure a satisfied life for our workers.

1014

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TENTH ROH CONGRESS RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Apr 82 Supplement pp 1-8

["Resolution of the 10th All Trade-Union Congress on Tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement After the 16th CPCA Congress--In the Next Stage of the Building of a Developed Socialist Society"]

[Text] The 10th All Trade-Union Congress held in Prague from 15 to 18 April discussed the achievements of the ROH [Revolutionary Trade Union Movement] during the 1977-1981 period, outlined the direction and the tasks of the activity of the trade unions in implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and elected the leadership of the ROH.

It declared that the ROH had played an active role also under the new, more complex circumstances so as to achieve the objectives of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The participation of our trade unions in the development of our socialist society was reflected in their goal-oriented endeavors and in their responsible society-wide approach to the implementation of the tasks of Czechoslovak national economy and in the political, economic, social and cultural progress; it expressed their incessant concern about the fundamental vital interests and needs of our workers' class and of all our working people.

The congress affirmed its gratitude and recognition to all ROH members and officials, to our workers, members of the intelligentsia and other activists whose perception, initiative, active participation in the management of production, creativity and determination helped implement the policies of the CPCA and fulfill the decisions of the 9th All Trade-Union Congress, intensify the socialist mission of the ROH, and reinforce the trust of our working people in the trade-union movement.

Its outstanding participation in the enforcement and the implementation of the policies and tasks stipulated by the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress will best guarantee also in the future the success of trade union activities, thorough fulfillment of the two-pronged task of socialist trade unions--to promote national economic development and the growth of the production and to protect the working and living conditions of our working people and defend their legal rights. For that reason the congress hereby declares on behalf of the whole ROH that it adopted the decisions of the 16th CPCA Congress for its own program.

Having discussed the report by the URO [Central Council of Trade Unions] and the proposals submitted by the URO to the congress, the 10th All Trade-Union Congress:

I. Approved

1. "The Report of the URO on the Activity After the 9th All Trade-Union Congress and on the Tasks of the ROH for the Next Stage in the Building of a Developed Socialist Society: presented by Comrade Karel Hoffmann;
2. The report of the audit commission of the URC;
3. The amendments to the Statutes of the ROH.

II. Outlined

the main objective for the period preceding the 11th All Trade-Union Congress: "To expand the scope of the role and responsibility of the ROH for the further development of the socialist society, and to intensify and distinguish the involvement of the trade unions in the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress."

III. Stipulated

the following main directions for the activities and the tasks of all trade union organizations and organs:

- I. To Intensify the Involvement of the ROH in the Implementation of the CPCZ Policy, to Contribute toward the Development of the Socialist Political System and to Enhance the Task of the Trade Unions in Our Society

Under the aggravated conditions stemming from various domestic and foreign factors, in continuity with the attained achievements and in view of the necessity to deal with the exacting demands on all work of the trade-union organs and organizations, the foremost task of the ROH is to mobilize the creative energies and skills of the workers' class and other working people; to strengthen direct linkage of trade-union endeavors with the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress on all levels, in every area and direction of trade-union activities; to broaden active involvement of our working people in the management of production and in public affairs; to take full advantage of the authority of trade unions for continuous improvement of their methods and style of operation and for a close contact with its members according to the tested and true principle of "facing the masses, facing the factories" in order to activate the whole movement.

1. The ROH will consistently project the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress into every action of the trade union organs and organizations, thus expressing genuine recognition of the party's leading role and as the fundamental precondition for the development of the manifold mission of the trade unions. It will mobilize our working people for further advancement of our socialist society, for creative implementation of the CPCZ policies and for an active

involvement of our working people in political, economic and social programs, which is a great accomplishment of socialism and a meaningful factor of its further successful development.

2. The trade unions will proceed in all their activities from the leading role of the workers' class in our socialist society, gain strength from its perceptive, disciplined and collective character, and deal with practical issues from the viewpoint of class interests; they will uplift the working and living conditions of the workers' class.

3. The ROH will consolidate the political unity of the workers' class with cooperative farm workers. It will propagate and introduce the successful experience of the workers' class among cooperative farm workers and urge workers in the branches of our industry that they work more and better to satisfy urgent needs, to increase our self-sufficiency in food production, and to expand our socialist agricultural mass production.

4. The ROH will devote more attention to our scientists and technicians because the intelligentsia is the principal ally of the workers' class in implementing scientific and technological advances and national economic progress. It will protect their life and work, support their initiative, and inspire them to even greater involvement and dedication of their energies, knowledge and talent to the benefit of socialism. It will satisfy their needs and defend their legitimate interests with determination.

5. The ROH will expand its participation in the activity in all organs of the National Front, help implement vigorously the election programs of the National Front in oboces, towns, okreses and krajs, especially as concerns environmental protection, improve all kinds of services and develop the socialist life style of our working people.

It will strive within the Czechoslovak federation for greater friendship and unity of the working people of the fraternal Czech and Slovak nations and of other nationalities living in the CSSR.

It will further extend the advantageous cooperation with all organizations of the National Front, particularly with the Union of Socialist Youth, the Czechoslovak Union of Women, the Union of Cooperative Farmers, the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Association, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship League, the Czechoslovak Physical Education Association, and the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

6. The ROH will contribute toward further consolidation of our socialist state and intensify the co-responsibility of the trade unions for the economic development as an integral part of our socialist democracy. For that purpose it will enforce on all levels, from the URO to the plant committees, the rights of the trade unions affirmed by Czechoslovak legislation, which guarantee trade unions organs cooperation, participation in the decision-making process and the right of social control. It will apply with more initiative and determination the rights entrusted to it when dealing with society-wide issues and objective problems in the economic, social and

cultural development of plants, enterprises, departments and branches, as well as of obeces, towns, okreses and krajs. It will promote and enforce jointly with the state and economic authorities all measures aimed at enhancing the state, labor and technological discipline.

The ROH will coordinate the fulfillment of economic and social tasks along the trade-union, state and economic lines. develop creative cooperation with the federal government, the governments of both republics, the ministries and with the kraj, okres, municipal and local national committees, and jointly with them it will deal with specific problems in the production and take steps to improve our working people's life and work. The congress appeals in particular to the plant, enterprise and departmental ROH committees to schedule more regular meetings with the management of plants, enterprises and VHJ [economic production units] with workers' participation in order to seek more effective solutions of problems in the production and to create appropriate working and social conditions. The congress approved extension of the right of public control to all okres trade-union councils and to central, federal, Czech and Slovak committees of trade-union associations. At the same time it appointed the URO to draft a proposal to amend and improve the system of directives and norms concerning the status of trade-union organs, to correlate them with current conditions, especially with the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of National Economy and with further expansion of socialist democracy, and to submit to appropriate authorities a proposal for necessary legal amendments concerning the authority of trade-union organs and the status of their officials.

II. To Develop Creative Efforts of the Working People in Order to Achieve Economic and Social Development of Society

The 10th All Trade-Union Congress considers it its decisive task for the coming period to contribute toward the fulfillment of the economic and social development of our society, to take a new turn toward more efficient and prudent management and better quality of all labor, and thus, to consolidate the already attained living standard and social welfare of our working people. Socialist competition as an expression of liberated labor is of extraordinary economic, political and moral importance precisely at this time. In agreement with the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of National Economy, the co-responsibility of the trade unions for the development of our national economy must be intensified, the economic function of the trade unions, the initiative and socialist competition of the working people must be developed with greater vision, the scientific technological progress must be more boldly enforced in the methods of production, all proven forms of working people's participation in the administration must be used as an integral factor for the development of socialist democracy, and new forms must be established for consistent enforcement of the socialist principle of reward based on the amount and quality of the work performed.

1. The ROH will demonstrate continuous interest in expanding the initiative and socialist competition of individuals and work teams, which is a foremost task of the entire ROH. By developing working and creative initiative it will

achieve a faster growth of labor productivity, markedly reduce the demands on materials and energy in the production, better used fixed production assets, upgrade the technical and technological standard of the process of production, and expand the share of top-quality productions; at the same time it will consolidate export capacities and cut demands for imports in Czechoslovak economy. It will insist that the competition proceed from the proven Leninist principles, scrupulously assess and compare its results, promote and introduce its most advanced experience, and morally as well as materially reward the best achievements of individuals and collectives. Jointly with appropriate state and economic authorities it will announce annually the main trends in the development of labor initiative and competition along the line of the trade-union organs.

2. The ROH will take a comprehensive approach to the organization of socialist pledges and competition, and adopt more collective socialist pledges. It will exploit the experience gained in their planning and fulfillment when implementing major investment programs; it will expand them also to the realm of supplier-consumer relations in our industry and agriculture, wherever cooperation enhances promptness and quality of the final production of machinery and equipment as well as the useful value of industrial consumer goods, food products, the supply of spare parts, the availability, flexibility and efficiency of maintenance and other services. Trade-union organs will promote collective socialist pledges, supervise their fulfillment and control the achievements.

3. The ROH will develop initiative to promote strict conservation of all types of fuels, energy and metals, and to utilize raw materials and materials, particularly imported ones to the best advantage. Teams and individuals must become thoroughly involved in the movement "A Billion Saved by Trade Unions."

The ROH will organize the creativity of our working people, especially of comprehensive rationalization teams, improvers and inventors, in implementing state goal-oriented programs to conserve at least 2.5 percent fuels and 5 percent metals annually.

The congress appeals to workers, technicians, research scientists and other employees to increase their activity and efforts in order to exceed by one half of a percent the target in fuel, energy and metal conservation stipulated by those programs.

Trade unions with the ministries will specify these programs in detail for individual branches and stipulate a more efficient method for rewarding the enterprises, teams and individuals for outstanding savings of crude oil, fuels, energy, metals and raw materials in short supply. At the same time they will vehemently oppose any sign of waste, whether caused by the sloppiness and ineptness of the worker at the machine or of the manager.

4. The ROH will continuously provide efficient aid to the socialist labor teams, offer opportunity for their creativity and initiative, and organize mutual exchanges of experience at regularly scheduled branch conferences of the socialist labor teams. It will expand the educational program and set an

example of the socialist labor teams to other teams, particularly to young workers; it will pay careful attention to the reserves of the socialist labor teams in secondary vocational schools.

It will promote more vigorously the association of socialist labor teams in order to raise productivity and improve economic management and quality.

5. The ROH together with economic authorities will develop international socialist competition, enrich it with new, advantageous methods, and focus it systematically on the fulfillment of tasks stemming from the comprehensive program for the development of socialist economic integration of the CEMA states, particularly with the USSR, on the implementation of joint Czechoslovak-Soviet Construction projects of nuclear power plants and the Prague metro, on exploitation of mineral resources, etc.

6. The ROH will focus the initiative of the workers, technicians, engineers, scientists, college educators and managers on expeditious implementation of scientific and technological achievements.

It will join forces with comprehensive rationalization teams and facilitate their general expansion. It will provide definite criteria for classification of the accomplishments achieved by members of joint comprehensive rationalization teams.

With the ministries and economic authorities the ROH will stipulate the basic guidelines, methods and provisions for the development of labor initiative in scientific, research, planning, construction and technological institutes, targeted at higher labor productivity and a greater share of top-quality products according to world standards. It will systematically study the results achieved, and generalize and publicize progressive examples.

7. The ROH will be more efficient in developing and exploiting the movement of inventors and improvers. In order to fulfill the tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, it will demand that economic authorities direct the program for the creation, planned application and expansion of approved inventions and improvements help earn at least Kcs 45 billion for social welfare during the current five-year plan. It will promote better and more comprehensive material technical and advisory assistance to authors and creative designers.

In branches and departments the ROH will organize public reviews of the new methods of work, inventions and proposals of improvements, and participate in the planning of technical economic conferences.

It will cooperate with the Czechoslovak Scientific Technological Society and with the Socialist Youth League in organizing the movement of inventors and improvers.

8. The ROH will organize more intensive and better participation of the working people in the management of production at every stage of the process of production. It will fully share in the gradual implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of National Economy.

It will be consistent in demanding that the economic management implement all economic policies and promote the introduction of the khozrashchet system and detailed technical economic and output norms. It will request that the economic authorities specify the tasks of the plan for workshops and business operations, and that they enable the workers' teams to participate in the planning. It will use initiative and material incentives when organizing the pledge campaign and the implementation of counter proposals.

The ROH will insist that the trade union organs adopt their own attitude to the proposals of the plan and that they proceed from the suggestions and proposals submitted by the working people; it will demand that all untapped assets, material resources as well as subjective factors of production be utilized, and that the plan be stabilized.

9. The ROH will upgrade the level of discussions concerning the production as a proven form of workers' participation in the management of production, in the implementation and control of the fulfillment of the plan, and in the creation of suitable working conditions for labor. In cooperation with the economic management it will promote systematic organization of discussions on production, so that the foremen and supervisors along with sectional trustees may guide the workers in resolving curcial problems, that they react methodically to every proposal, suggestion and recommendation by the people, and that they follow systematically how the section, workshop and plant ROH committees deal with them. It will demand that responsible workers adopt every rational suggestion.

The congress recommends that the system of continuous consultations on production be tested in selected plants and enterprises and after that experience is reviewed, that it be introduced in all industrial and construction enterprises.

10. The ROH will enhance the influence of trade unions and their control capacity in enforcing the socialist principles of reward. It will insist that wage increase be predicated upon the growth of labor productivity and the formation of material assets. Trade unions will be more consistent in differentiating the wages according to labor profitability, and make more clear-cut distinctions in rewards for creative and top-quality work on the khozrashchet principles. They will cooperate and join in decision-making and control, thus exerting more influence on wage policies.

The ROH will consolidate the management of enterprise subdivisions and thus, in agreement with the khozrashchet system, promote comprehensive material incentives in enterprise formations, in individual workrooms and labor teams. It will cooperate in testing teamwork methods of the organization of labor and rewards.

The congress appoints the URO to observe the development of realistic wages and other issues concerning the development of the living standard and in addition, it recommends that the potential for a simplified general system of wage regulations be discussed with the CSSR government.

11. The ROH will pay more attention to legitimate social, professional and wage needs of our working people in conjunction with the solution of structural changes and rationalization implemented in the production, services and administration. It will cooperate in efficient deployment of work forces, better use and schedule of the work period, higher rate of work in shifts, and lower overtime. Organizations where overtime work amounts to more than 4 percent of the total work schedule, and the economic management will adopt specific measures to curtail overtime systematically and review their efficiency every month. Trade unions will insist that long-range programs to reduce overtime work be prepared, implemented and supervised in every branch.

The ROH will promote cuts in the managerial staff in conjunction with the plan for reduction and rationalization of the administrative personnel, and implement that process more vigorously. It will discuss cuts in the personnel in advance with appropriate trade union organs and proceed with consideration of the social situation of the employees in question.

12. The ROH will systematically observe the principles of the CSSR government and of the URO when negotiating, drafting and supervising collective contracts, include in them specific, realistic and controllable tasks, control bilateral fulfillment of the pledges, and demand that employees accountable for their nonfulfillment be censured. As of 1983 it will introduce registration of collective contracts with superior state, economic and trade-union organs.

III. For Further Development of Care for Working and Living Conditions of Our Working People

In agreement with higher efficiency and quality of social production and better economy, the 10th All Trade-Union Congress emphasized that systematic care for working and living conditions, protection of workers' rights, and improvement of their living standard must be further developed in the spirit of the CPCZ policies in all their multiform correlations.

1. The ROH will be more determined in its endeavor to achieve better labor safety and to apply social control of the ROH for that purpose. It will insist on triple-level control, i.e., daily, weekly and monthly, particularly in manufacturing plants. It will be assertive in demanding that the shortcomings confirmed by annual public reviews be eradicated. It will strive to reduce hazards in shops as well as occupational diseases. It will prevent operation of equipment that fails to meet the requirements of health protection and labor safety regulations. It will complete the review of long-term exceptions of women's exclusion from work involving loads above the weight limit, and call for elimination of all exclusions. It will demand that the norms of labor safety and hygiene be taken into consideration already when planning the buildings and designing new machinery, facilities and technology.

It will cooperate with organs of state control of technology and hygiene and request that correctional measures within their competence and mandatory directives of trade union organs be fully respected. It will vigorously insist on penalties for employees responsible for violations of legal rules of labor safety and health protection.

2. The ROH will systematically demand that the state and economic authorities expeditiously remedy the shortcomings in research, development, production, quality, innovation and structure of the line of products serving workers' personal protection. In plant committees it will supervise the supply and the standard of management with such assets, insist of their careful use, prevent waste and prohibit the use of protective labor devices for other than designated purposes.

3. The ROH will intensify the influence of trade union organs when pursuing health care policies. It will continue to insist on filling positions of physicians, on stabilizing physicians' posts in health care facilities of plants, and on improving the standard of health services in the North Bohemia kraj, in Prague and Bratislava.

The ROH will demand prophylactic examinations of workers as stipulated, establishment of labor hygiene and occupational medicine departments in okreses, and organization of a comprehensive system of therapeutic and occupational rehabilitation. It will cooperate with the plant management and with plant physicians in order to reduce and prevent illness. It will demand good investment of the funds for hospital insurance and penalize violations of the therapeutic regimen.

It will focus the educational program of the ROH in medical services on dramatic improvement of the quality of all nursing care, and oppose more vigorously anything that contradicts the ethics of socialist health services.

4. In agreement with the economic potential the ROH will gradually improve the hospital insurance system, enhance the merit principle, and combine it efficiently with social considerations. It will continue to develop and differentiate social aid to large families. It will improve the care for our working people in their old age and disability.

5. The ROH will pay special attention to the improvement and particularly to the extension of dining services in factories, including serving hot meals to workers in second and third shifts. Together with the ministries of trade of both republics the ROH will plan dining facilities for workers in small and remote places of work, while exploiting the existing capacities of plant kitchens and public dining facilities. It will demand that the norms for furnishing kitchens and dining rooms in plants be respected and remodeling wherever necessary and where the current situation falls short of the regulations of hygiene.

It will gradually transfer compensations for personal costs of workers employed in dining facilities in plants to the budget of appropriate economic and budgetary organizations.

6. The ROH will systematically oversee the housing standard of our working people. It will share with appropriate economic organs and national committees the task of assigning enterprise-owned apartments and housing units in communal and cooperative construction projects designated for workers' stabilization, support appropriate assignments of apartments to workers'

families and to large families. It will be more efficient in granting loans from the fund for cultural and social needs, particularly those for stabilizing cooperative and private housing construction. It will supervise the standard of furnishing and maintenance of dormitories and other housing facilities owned by plants and enterprises.

7. The ROH together with economic organs will upgrade the social policies of enterprises, organize workers' participation in planning and approval of programs for the cadre, personal and social development, and insist that they include relevant directions for social development of work teams. It will demand that the norms of public facilities be observed in enterprises. It will focus the project "Trade Union Members for Their Plants and for the Republic" even more on modernization and reconstruction of public, health and recreational facilities and on better working environment.

8. The ROH will improve and further expand its recreational opportunities. It will invest capital of the ROH before the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan to increase by 3,200 the number of beds in new rest homes for selective recreation and by additional 1,000 beds in remodeled and modernized projects. In order to expand the recreational capacities it will pool investment limits and financial funds of enterprises and ministries with the URO.

It will furnish recreational centers with facilities necessary for their operation, social rehabilitation and physical education, in order to improve the quality, attraction and economy of out-of-season recreation. It will raise the share of special recuperation and recreation, particularly for miners, workers in high-risk jobs and working women.

Vouchers for recreation will be issued preferentially to the best employees, workers and families with children. It will also use the trade-union recreational facilities as open-air schools for children from industrial centers affected by air pollution. Before the 11th All Trade-Union Congress it will arrange recreation for 480,000 children in Pioneer camps of the ROH.

It will further develop selective recreation abroad, particularly in cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

9. The ROH will intensify cooperation of all trade-union organs with national committees in creating and implementing territorial plans for the development of okreses and krajs. It will discuss with national committees measures concerning health care facilities, day-care centers and kindergartens, mass transportation to work and convenient schedules of work, sales and business hours. It will negotiate collective contracts aimed at better standards of services, especially for working women, and systematically control their fulfillment.

It will cooperate with the commissions of national committees in controlling commercial operations, public dining and services, in fighting against corruption, overcharges and illegal profits.

It will integrate its care for landscaping and environmental protection into joint programs of the trade unions, state and economic authorities.

10. The ROH will systematically enforce the authority and responsibility of all ROH organs. They will efficiently use their legal authority, consistently supervise the observation of legal regulations and prevent violations of laws and other legal norms of labor law.

The ROH will continue providing more and better legal aid to its members and offer directly in plants advisory and educational assistance concerning issues of labor law. It will systematically assist the arbitration commissions of basic ROH organizations in upgrading the expertise and authority of their decisions. The ROH will introduce legal aid to inventors and improvers in okreses and in branches of the enterprises.

It is the duty of all trade union organs to create an atmosphere where it will be unconscionable to ignore the rights of the working man and to treat his legitimate complaints and needs in a bureaucratic fashion. The ROH will not permit any violations of social and legal norms by individuals whose actions harm the good reputation of the working man and the honor of the socialist worker.

IV. To Raise the Standard of Political Education of Trade Unions

The challenging tasks of the program stipulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress may be fulfilled only if our working people continue expanding their socialist awareness, knowledge and information and if the ROH upgrades its mass political, ideological and cultural work. This calls for the practice of stimulating the pivotal Leninist mission of socialist trade unions as a school of socialism and communism for millions of our working people.

1. The ROH will focus its mass political and educational work on consolidation of the socialist moral and political character of our working people, and contribute in expanding their awareness, involvement and activity in the building of developed socialism, in intensifying their patriotic and international convictions and in developing their friendship with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

2. As its first and foremost task the ROH considers education aimed at highly productive, outstanding and efficient work and raising the role of work teams, especially the socialist labor teams, in training and shaping a socialist attitude to the style of work and life. It will create an atmosphere where negative actions of persons who are in conflict with socialist ethics will not be tolerated.

3. The ROH will give full support and aid to apprentices, young workers and other young employees in work collectives. In cooperation with the Socialist Youth League it will facilitate differentiated enforcement of the needs and interests of our young people and inspire in suitable fashion the organization of their active participation in public life, in the plant and in the activities of trade union organizations. It will offer young people participation in culture and sports during their free time. It will pay attention to better professional training and ideological education of our young people learning workers' trades. It will promote sponsorship programs for young workers and recruit young employees and apprentices for membership in the ROH.

4. The ROH will help our working people gain better economic and professional knowledge, support the growth of their professional qualification, guide them in systematic self-education, and in cooperation with the Socialist Academy of the CSSR and with the CSVTS [Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society] organize various correspondence courses.

Trade union associations will persistently target economic propaganda and campaigning on vital needs of our economy and on scientific and technological progress. They will develop and improve the quality of socialist labor school as a successful form of political and economic education for the ROH members, and link it closely with practical tasks in the building of socialism.

5. The ROH will step up cultural and educational programs of trade union organizations. It will employ progressive cultural traditions and socialist arts to uplift the esthetic feelings of our working people and in particular, to stimulate their socialist conviction. It will inspire broad creativity in workers' teams and active participation in arts. It will carry on the traditional reviews of our working people's cultural achievements.

6. The ROH will lead our working people, especially the young generation, in physical activity, organize versatile forms of sports, military and tourist events in work teams, and cooperate with the CSTV [Czechoslovak Physical Culture] and Svazarm [Union for Cooperation with the Army].

7. The ROH will intensify the role of trade union press as a forum for the views of our working people and its organizational mission. It will upgrade the standard of the dailies PRACE, PRACA, and all periodicals published by trade unions and associations, in order to render the political organizational efforts of trade union organs more effective and to translate the gained experience in general into trade union practice. In publishing the ROH will stress in particular literature which promotes the ROH programs and advances economic education.

V. Enhance the Unity and Readiness of Trade Unions, Expand Their Authority in Our Society

Intensification of the tasks of the ROH and of its social impact, and successful implementation of its basic function are unthinkable without continuous improvement of internal affairs, political organization, management and control of trade union organs and of programs promoted by all basic organizations. The authority of our trade unions, the development of their creative potential and the activities of their rank-and-file will depend on the way we shall further develop democracy without our trade unions, enforce their revolutionary style and methods of action, and eradicate in them formality, routine, red tape and bureaucracy.

1. The ROH will consolidate its political and operational unity and enforce its statutes systematically. In its annual action plans the ROH will include specification of tasks outlined by the 10th All Trade-Union Congress. It will enforce regular schedules, upgrade the level of membership meetings, present all relevant issues of production and of workers' welfare for

consideration to their members, and submit regular reports on the activities of the enterprise, plan and workshop ROH committees. All superior organs must render efficient aid and steadfastly participate in planning of the programs of basic ROH organizations.

2. The ROH will react with full responsibility, professional skill and subtlety to the views, recommendations and suggestions of our working people, study them thoroughly and promptly, and inform all teams at membership meetings about the decision.

3. The ROH will improve the efficiency of organizational work of the ROH plant committees and its aktiv. It will uplift and further develop creativity in basic organizations. It will use commissions of the plant committees more effectively when dealing with individual problems and request their views and recommendations whenever the plant committees deal with specific tasks.

4. The ROH will contribute toward the tasks of trade union sectors. It will discuss with sectoral trustees all relevant issues concerning work collectives and bolster their influence in discussions at membership meetings and conferences of the basic ROH organizations.

5. It will improve the quality, style and methods of administrative and organizational work of the organizations associated in trade unions, so as to enable them, as representatives of our working people in sectors, to fulfill their representative function in relation to appropriate state and economic authorities. While respecting the authority of plant committees, it will strengthen the position of the sectors and of the enterprise ROH committees, and facilitate their cooperation and participation in the decision-making process on the level of economic production units and enterprises.

6. The ROH will consolidate the task of all trade union organs by coordinating the activity of trade union organs and organizations in krajs and okreses. It will decisively influence the standard of mass political and ideological education and cultural endeavor of the trade unions.

7. To improve its program, the ROH will enforce in all trade union organs challenging and objective criticism and self-criticism in all tasks and implement more systematically the Leninist style of work. It will overcome once and for all the formalistic tendencies, liberate the operation of organizations from red tape and bureaucratism, prevent needless consultations, and root out shortcomings which cut the efficiency of trade union work.

8. To improve the training of volunteers, the ROH will combine it with specific practical assignments and conduct goal-oriented courses for officials from the ranks of our young men and women. It will upgrade the program in centers and workshops of trade union education and exploit the kraj political schools more systematically. It will upgrade the quality of training of officials in the Antonin Zapotocky Central ROH School and in the Frantisek Zupka Slovak Trade Union School. The ROH will improve the skills of the apparatus and thus, make its reduction possible. It will pay more attention

to the selection of candidates for trade union offices from the ranks of workers and other politically mature ROH members.

9. The ROH will manage its funds with greater efficiency and responsibility. It will use trade union finances to the best advantage, meet the expanding tasks of basic organizations and continue its support of the ROH members' welfare. It will continue its supervision of the trade union management and control of trade union property. It will review the management of each basic ROH organization regularly, at least once a year.

It will direct the work of their audit commissions to regular, thorough control of their stewardship of trade union finances and property, and upgrade their management.

V. To Consolidate the Bonds of Solidarity and Class Alliance with the International Trade Union Movement

In the spirit of the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in the interest of preserving peace and creating favorable preconditions for the building of our socialist society in close alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, the 10th All Trade Union Congress challenges trade union organs and organizations to do everything possible to strengthen the security of the socialist community against the threat of imperialist aggression. We endorse the peaceloving initiative of the USSR and support the Appeal of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions to the Working People and Trade Unions of the World.

1. The ROH will promote comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal trade unions of the USSR and other socialist countries. It will create opportunities for cooperation between trade union organizations in associated plants and apply such experience, especially that of the Soviet trade unions, in every area of trade union activity.

2. The ROH will demonstrate increasingly more visibly its solidarity and assistance to the progressive trade unions and to national liberation, anti-imperialist and democratic movements in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It will promote unification of forces in the struggle against imperialist interventionism into internal affairs of those countries, against neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and neofascism; it will fight for further development of their revolutionary achievements and for their full political, national and economic independence. It will further apply successful forms of cooperation and continue to strengthen the bonds between the Czechoslovak trade unions and the trade unions in the developing countries.

3. The ROH will support more vigorously the struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries. It will demonstrate its solidarity with their struggle against the reactionary policies of transnational associations which in the increasing crisis of capitalism are the cause of spreading unemployment and which aggravate the situation of the working people

4. The ROH will fight without respite for peace, detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament. It will support all actions of the trade unions aimed at strengthening the peace movement and understanding among trade union organizations of different leanings, particularly in Europe. It will help consolidate unity in action and international cooperation of the trade unions of principles of common class interests of the working people in Europe and all over the world.

5. The ROH will expand their participation in the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and demonstrate its initiative in its contribution toward the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated by the 10th World Trade Union Congress. It will help implement the objectives contained in the congress document Trade Unions and the Problems of the 1980's. It will participate more effectively in expanding the participation of the member organizations of the World Federation of Trade Unions in regional activities. It will bring comprehensive contribution to strengthen international trade union associations and to resolve vital problems of working people in various branches, groups and trades.

6. It will take part in activities of the International Organization of Labor and other specialized institutions of the United Nations, and steadfastly promote its further democratization and legitimate class demands and interests of the working people.

7. The ROH will encourage its members to buy the ROH solidarity stamps. It will extend international support of fraternal trade union organizations. It will promote the consciousness of workers' revolutionary solidarity among our working people.

The 10th All Trade-Union Congress obligates all trade union organs and ROH officials to discuss with our working people the decisions of the sessions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and to acquaint them with the report of the URO, with the decisions of the 10th All Trade-Union Congress and with the address by the leader of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and of the CSSR government, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the CSSR and the chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, Gustav Husak.

It obligates plant committees and superior trade union organs to introduce the decisions of the congress specifically in their own programs of operation and in action programs for individuals years.

The congress obligates basic organizations and organs to do everything in the power of the ROH to reflect forcefully the activity of the strongest unified organization of the working people in the further stage of the building of a developed socialist society, which is the line stipulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

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CHANGED ROLE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES DISCUSSED

Bratislava NOVE SLOVO in Slovak No 18, 6 May 82 p 2

[Editorial by Dr Antonin Virsik: "Interests Will Be Satisfied More Flexibly"]

[Text] The 16th CPCZ Congress stated quite clearly that it was inevitable to broaden the authority of the national committees in cities, communities that are [economic] district centers, and settlements. The 6th sessions of the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committees also spoke out in this sense.

The need to regulate in a differentiated manner the competence of the basic level of the local organs of state power and administration stems from the profound social and economic changes that our society has been undergoing, particularly since the 1960's. However the competence of the local national committees in district-center and other communities remained unchanged, as did the competence of the municipal national committees.

The first significant step was made with the enactment of the SNR [Slovak National Council] law of 27 April 1982 that modifies and supplements the Law on National Committees, and regulates the functions of local national committees in district-center communities, by amending certain separate laws. It starts out from the gradual introduction of the basic level in the system of settlements as represented by the local national committees in district-center communities, which will have broader authority.

The local national committees in district-center communities may open small business establishments and service enterprises, and also organize the maintenance and administration of the housing stock. These economic units will be completely subordinate to the local national committees in district-center communities. The law regulates also the influence of these local national committees on the organizations in their districts that are managed by higher-level national committees (they may request reports, the elimination of shortcomings and the institution of disciplinary proceedings, consent to the establishment, curtailment, closing and location of businesses or service facilities, and determine the hours during which services are provided for the population), and also on the centrally managed economic, cooperative and other organizations (similar rights as have been listed in relation to organizations managed by higher-level national committees, and further rights concerning the unified agricultural cooperatives).

The law assigns to the local national committees in district-center communities the functions that up to now the kraj national committees were able to delegate to the

local national committees in the state administration of water resources. Furthermore, according to a supplement to the Slovak National Council Law on the Functions of SSR Organs in Social-Security Matters, the local national committees in district-center communities may set up committees for the care of the family and children. These administrative committees decide about repremanding a minor, his parents or citizens who disrupt his proper upbringing; about designating the supervision of a minor; and about setting restrictions for a minor to prevent harmful influences on his upbringing.

The Law on the Tasks of the National Committees in Securing Socialist Order is likewise being supplemented. The local national committees in district-center communities will be able to set up administrative committees to discuss crime.

In the state administration of education the local national committees in district-center communities may, with the consent of the okres national committee, establish and close elementary schools, and determine the districts of the schools and school facilities that they establish.

The supplementary law extends to the local national committees in district-center communities the obligation to organize citizens' committees, whereby it emphasizes the tendency to ensure widespread organizational and political-educational work among the citizens, and their participation in the solution of new issues, with the help of this new auxiliary organ of the local national committees.

Extensive are the functions of the local national committees in district-center communities that the okres national committees performed, and are still performing so far as the other local national committees are concerned (or if the functions have been retained also in relation to the local national committees in district-center communities). These functions are listed in detail in the supplement to the law and concern the state administration of agriculture, the management of housing and non-residential premises, transport, social security, and fire prevention.

When the SSR government approved the Slovak National Council Law on the Functions of Local National Committees in District-Center Communities, it also adopted a resolution instructing the kraj national committees to ensure that, in cases where the laws now in force permit, the functions of the okres national committees are transferred to those local national committees in district-center communities and municipal national committees that have or will have the prerequisites for assuming these functions. The Construction Law, for example, enables the okres national committee to designate the municipal national committee or local national committee (hence also the national committee in a district-center community) as the office of building affairs with delegated state administrative authority to decide specific matters pertaining to building regulations and territorial planning. As a necessary condition for this, the appropriate municipal national committee or local national committee must have in place a professional staff that is capable of exercising this authority, with special attention to the scope and complexity of territorial planning and of the administration of building affairs in the locality, and the staff must be suitably equipped for this. It will now depend primarily on the okres national committees how soon they can meet this condition, so that the office of building affairs in a district-center community may be authorized to perform its functions (for example, to issue territorial-planning decisions, permits to design specific buildings,

and building permits; to approve changes in the building plans during construction; to approve the construction work upon its completion; to provide state building subsidies; to act as state building inspector; to hold expropriation proceedings; to specify the conditions for protecting state landmarks; to approve the subdivision of homes and apartments; to determine whether an area qualifies as living space and is suitable for occupancy, etc.).

It will likewise depend on the higher-level national committees (primarily on their setting up the necessary staff) when the number of local national committees in district-center communities can be increased further, after an evaluation of the experience gained.

The new Law on the Functions of Local National Committees in District-Center Communities creates the prerequisites for better ensuring the needs of the citizens, for handling their affairs on the basis of specific knowledge, for satisfying the citizens' interests more flexibly, and for fulfilling more effectively the tasks of economic, social and cultural development in the district centers' entire area of attraction.

1014

CSO: 2400/262

DISSIDENT WRITER HEYM INTERVIEWED ON PEACE MOVEMENTS

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 36 No 22, 31 May 82 pp 94-95, 97, 100

[Interview with Stefan Heym, GDR writer; by Uly Foerster and Ulrich Schwarz, editors, DER SPIEGEL: "'Suddenly There Is a Ground Swell'—GDR Writer Stefan Heym on the Peace Movements in East and West"]

[Text] Stefan Heym, the author of "The King David Report," "Collin" and "Ahasuerus," lives in East Berlin. At 69, Heym is a member of the prominent group of literary figures critical of the GDR which includes Jurek Becker, Christa Wolf and Guenter de Bruyn. All four took part in the East Berlin "meeting to promote peace" last December which was the first German-German gathering of writers in decades and which caused a stir most of all among the peace movements in East and West. The original meeting, the brainchild of GDR author Stephan Hermlin, has now been followed by the "Hague Meeting" which took place at Scheveningen in the Netherlands from 24 to 26 May and was attended by a number of writers from other European countries. The GDR was represented by ten writers; among them Hermann Kant, a staunch supporter of the regime. The FRG was represented by Bernt Engelmann, Guenter Grass, Luise Rinser, Ingeborg Drewitz, Dieter Lattmann and Peter Haertling among others.

[Question] Mr Heym, at the "Berlin Meeting to Promote Peace" which was held in East Berlin at the suggestion of Stephan Hermlin, you said you were prepared "to demonstrate on the Alexanderplatz in the center of the capital of the GDR for banning nuclear weapons in both parts of Germany." You even invited Erich Honecker to take part in this peace march. Did he accept your invitation ?

[Answer] I think he understood it the way I meant it because I proposed this knowing full well that it would not happen in our country. What I meant to do was to buttress Jurek Becker's argument to the effect that it would be extremely difficult to call an independent peace movement into being in the GDR and to have this movement take to the streets in a demonstration.

[Question] Information is just as difficult to come by. At any rate, the population got no word of your proposal from the GDR press and the minutes of the "Berlin Meeting" are not available.

[Answer] Oh yes they are. They have been sent out to the participants.

[Question] But they are not for sale.

[Answer] No, they are not for sale. Nonetheless, they are the underground best seller in the GDR. They are passed on from hand to hand; they are being copied. I even know of some young people who learned parts of the protocol by heart so as to be able to quote from it, if need be. I would call that quite a success.

[Question] That sounds euphoric just like at the Berlin Meeting in December when you called for the demonstration on the Alexanderplatz, saying: "I can tell you here and now that the silent majority in this country—those that always keep their mouth shut because they think that nothing can be done anyway—will join us in this march." What, would you say, are the real chances of a peace movement in the GDR ?

[Answer] There was a real demonstration—or manifestation, if you will—at the Kreuzkirche in Dresden in the middle of February...

[Question] ...where more than 5,000 people openly debated the question of introducing social service for peace as an alternative to military service...

[Answer] Things suddenly started moving there. I don't think anything like it will soon occur again. The peace movement idea in the GDR is different from that same idea in some Western country. First of all, there is no organization here...

[Question] Except in the church...

[Answer] No, that is something else again. The church is neither the instigator, nor the organizer of this peace movement. I would rather call this a "grass roots movement." The role the church plays is that it provides the space for these people to meet and talk to each other. But that is nothing new, either. The church and its institutions have long held the door open for discussions among young people and older people and have thus become very much alive in the GDR. And then, suddenly, the peace debate sprang up as well.

[Question] How do you think that happened ?

[Answer] A sort of second-level forum has developed in our country, used by those who longer wish to resort to the official organizations and outlets simply because they feel they have become ossified and no longer provide room for their ideas. On this second level—which admittedly is somewhat shadowy and amorphous—there is a great fear of nuclear death, particularly in the aftermath of the NATO double-track resolution and the extremely sharp reaction to it in the East. Suddenly, people began to realize more acutely than heretofore: My God, we, after all, are the victims. Now that is just like it is in the West. But now these two elements are coming

together—the peace issue and what I have called the amorphous, shadowy second level in our country. This has developed into an equally amorphous, shadowy peace movement.

[Question] And of this peace movement the SED suddenly became afraid ?

[Answer] Just how afraid they are I cannot say; I don't belong to the party, nor have I had any discussions with leading political figures. But it is a plain fact that there was a desire for once to conduct an open debate, even if only among writers and scientists. But as Marxists they should have known that all these things have a double meaning and can develop along two lines. What they perhaps hoped to keep under control made much bigger waves than they expected.

[Question] The initiator of the Berlin Meeting, Stephan Hermlin, had Erich Honecker's blessings. And now ten GDR writers after all were permitted to come to the second meeting here in Scheveningen in the capitalist West—including not only party faithful like Hermann Kant but troublemakers like Stefan Heym. Are they being used as showpieces by the SED ?

[Answer] Showpieces ? That is a much too primitive way of putting it in my view. Now /as for me/ I am certainly not a showpiece. That was not the intention, either.

[Question] What was then ?

[Answer] Let me tell you a story from the past, from the troubles of long ago in Hungary. There were workers' soviets in Hungary at the time. One day, I got a telephone call from Walter Ulbricht. I was then writing a column for the BERLINER ZEITUNG. He told me he wanted me to go public there and call for the establishment of workers' soviets in the GDR, too. Then he would call a conference to organize the workers' soviets and there give the keynote speech and I was then to report on it. I told Ulbricht I thought that was the wrong way to go about it and that if he really wanted to head in this direction he should turn the unions into real labor unions instead. "No," he said, "I think it is right for us to establish the workers' soviets." My reply to that was: "Then you are better informed than I am. But if you really want it, that is all right with me. I will propose it in my column." Which I did. He then held a workers' soviet meeting at labor union headquarters and gave his speech. I reported on it and the workers' soviets issue was never heard from in the GDR again. Much later, I realized what Ulbricht—a very astute politician—had had in mind. If he was going to place himself at the head of such a movement, that would take most of the sting out of it. I don't think anything similar was intended in connection with the Berlin Meeting in December. If I am wrong and that was the intention, then it went awry.

[Question] Don't you think the SED is bent on splitting the peace movement ? It may put prominent writers on a long leash while suppressing the movement inside the country which is tantamount to destabilization at home.

[Answer] If any such tactical moves are being considered, I don't think they will tend in this direction. It is quite likely that those at the top know that these efforts for peace can no longer be suppressed altogether. Furthermore, it is probably of some importance for the government to document officially or semi-officially that it at least permits people to think about peace. But whenever this turns into an undesirable mass demonstration the necessary steps have to be taken to prevent it from getting out of hand.

[Question] Does that mean that the young people in the church peace movements constitute a greater danger to the GDR than author Stefan Heym for all his eloquence and the multiplier effect of his words ?

[Answer] I don't pose a danger to the GDR. I am convinced that if more of what people like me proposed over the years had been carried out, it would have done the GDR a lot of good. In that sense, I am of use to the GDR and not a threat to it. The young people you talked about are not enemies or opponents of the GDR, either. If they were granted a little bit more freedom, the GDR would be better off for it.

[Question] One group, the young Christians, is being oppressed for its commitment to peace. The other group can come to idyllic Scheveningen and criticize the GDR and its allies without being censored.

[Answer] That poses something of a danger to me. People might say a man like Heym is permitted to do such things; he can afford to. Then, some people who think much as I do but cannot speak out might develop an antagonism against me because I can travel and speak my mind. But it would be impossible for me as a writer and it would be wrong politically to keep silent out of a misguided sense of solidarity with those who cannot speak out. The fact that Christa Wolf, Stephan Hermlin, Guenter de Bruyn and others—I among them—can go abroad and take part in a conference is of some use. But that does not mean that democracy has broken out in the GDR; it just means there is a little bit more elbow room and that is good.

[Question] Do you have any contact with the church peace movement ?

[Answer] My contacts are rather minimal. There are parish priests in some little towns or in some churches in Berlin too that ask me to come and read from my writings. Afterwards, there usually is a half hour or 45 minutes of discussion where I get to hear the ideas and concerns of the young people. That is my only contact with that part of the peace movement. That is why I would like to reiterate that I am not a spokesman for this peace movement. I have been elected by no one. I speak only for myself.

[Question] In the FRG, many different people are speaking out on behalf of the peace movement because it includes groups of very different persuasion all the way from communists to Catholics. Could anything like it grow up in the GDR on that secondary, shadowy level you described earlier ?

[Answer] Outside the church, there are nothing but official organizations in the GDR—which is to say officially authorized, officially organized organizations. The immensely diverse variety of groups and initiatives in the West, ranging from the environmentalists to the anarchists, simply does not exist in our country. No doubt people in the GDR harbor just as many contrasting opinions; but they are not organized. They are not permitted to organize; they just can't. I want to clear up the misunderstanding that the peace movement in the FRG or any other Western country is the same or is similar to what goes by the name of "peace movement" in the GDR. In our country, this amounts to a ground swell. I am using the English term because I can think of no translation for it in German. It works from the bottom up; suddenly the ground is shaking.

[Question] Last year, there were 300,000 people demonstrating for peace in Bonn. If they could, how many would demonstrate in the GDR ?

[Answer] That is hard to say but I am sure there would be quite a few.

[Question] That means that there is this groundswell in the GDR just as in the FRG.

[Answer] Certainly. It exists and it has its origins in the great fear people have and that in turn has its roots in the fact that people no longer believe that the governments with all their policies and their constantly rising arms budgets can effectively protect the peace. People believe that peace is threatened rather than protected thereby.

[Question] Do you think there is a parallel between the reaction of the GDR and the FRG government in the sense that they are both afraid their policies are being threatened by the peace movement ?

[Answer] No government in the world likes to have the people scrutinize its actions closely and to apply pressure. But they cannot prevent it from happening in both East and West.

[Question] At Easter, you said at a meeting of the DGB youth organization: "The litmus test for a government's love of peace is the position it takes vis-a-vis the opponents to nuclear arms in its own country." But the GDR will never allow an organized peace movement to constitute itself outside the SED.

[Answer] No. It is hardly likely to do that although it keeps on saying that it is for peace.

[Question] Could you visualize close cooperation between the peace movements in the GDR and the FRG ?

[Answer] There are no organizations in our country; there are no representatives or spokesmen of an unofficial peace movement. We have the Peace Council, an official organization without a will of its own, which has been in

existence since 1949. It is trotted out whenever there is a need to document the government position on some major international occasion.

[Question] Couldn't the contacts be handled by representatives of the churches? Or is the church itself afraid of the peace movement by now because it threatens to upset the more or less peaceful co-existence between it and the state authorities?

[Answer] Like the government, the church is confronted with a dilemma. All of them are betwixt and between. For a long time, the church was like it is in the FRG. Three old women or maybe ten and a handful of elderly gentlemen would come to hear the sermon on Sunday; but now there are places I know of where hundreds of people are attending church again. That has something to do with the new way in which many priests deal with the nuclear concerns of people. Still, the church does not know what to do. Is it to let this sorcerer's apprentice carry on and at the same time enjoy the good fortune of having a real congregation or is it to revert to the old ways and become a church for a few truly religious and mostly elderly people? Just as the church was split during the Nazi era into the Professing Church and the official church, it is split today between the conservative priests who are having no trouble with their own superiors or with the local state security apparatus and the other priests who run these very risks but whose churches are full as a consequence. Someone in the know recently said: In our country, the priests are talking like revolutionaries and the functionaries like old-style preachers.

[Question] Is the church being used as a springboard?

[Answer] It must be 10 or 12 years ago—I was talking to some young theology students at Jena. "You don't sound particularly committed to me in a religious sense about God and so forth," I said to them. "Why are you studying theology anyway?" What they told me was: "Originally, we meant to study philosophy. But then we found that the philosophy curriculum in the GDR is so doctrinaire, so sterile and insipid that we are just not interested. You can study philosophy and put it to use in the GDR only by studying theology." Which is exactly what they did. Not too long ago, a priest came to see me. He was one of the students present at that meeting in Jena. These wishful-thinking Marxists and wishful-thinking philosophers are priests now and to a certain extent they determine what the church does because priests enjoy quite some latitude in our country.

[Question] Heinrich Boell says the West should lend much more support to the church peace movement in the GDR. But others say that the GDR leadership would only intensify the pressure, if that were done. What are your views?

[Answer] That is a terrible conflict of conscience. When young people ask me "Mr Heym, what should I do?" I find it hard to give them an answer. If I tell them to do this or to do that, then it will not be me who will go to jail or be kicked out of the university or lose his job. It would be the same thing, if I now said: Support them in this or that way. I cannot give

any advice on this matter. In our country, anyone acting independently in whatever way; anyone who says or does anything contrary to the officially accepted line is automatically confronted with these repressive measures. That is the way it is; that one must be aware of.

[Question] In the FRG, optimists like Peter Brandt, the son of the SPD chairman, have visions of the peace movement becoming a German-German clamp to provide for a German-German sense of national consciousness. Would you go along with that ?

[Answer] For the present, the idea is to prevent the deployment of more nuclear missiles in Europe and to achieve a reduction in the number of existing nuclear missiles or their removal from the soil of those countries which are not themselves nuclear powers. If one mixes that in with the reunification issue—and young Brandt is doing no less than that—then one does not get anywhere. That, after all, was what was wrong—to put it mildly—with dear departed Robert Havemann's appeal. One simply cannot ask for it all and heaven, too.

[Question] Mr Heym, we thank you for taking the time to speak with us.

9478

CSO: 2300/293

EDUCATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TEACHER SHORTAGE

Warsaw GLOS NAUCZYCIELSKI in Polish No 14, 16 May 82 p 5

[Interview with Wieslaw Kulminski, director of the department of cadres and social affairs at the Ministry of Education and Upbringing; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Editorial Note] The manpower deficits in education have been known for a long time. Even the employment of 22,000 unqualified people, graduates of high schools, have not filled the gap. The shortage is demonstrated by the equivalent of about 50,000 positions being filled through overtime work by teachers who are not always qualified to fill in the void. In our conversation with Wieslaw Kulminski, Director of the Department of Cadres and Social Affairs at the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, we are talking about manpower problems in education.

[Question] Will the new school year be as catastrophic as the past year, in terms of manpower shortages?

[Answer] I think that the next year will not give cause to dramatize the issue, at least in terms of numbers. Superintendent's offices have requested 13,000 teachers, and the higher schools will supply 10,000 graduates trained to work in the profession. Therefore, the shortage will amount to only 3,000. In comparison to the past year, the next year should be considered a year of relief.

[Question] Considering the statistics I am prepared to share your optimistic outlook for the next 10 months of the school year. However, if we take under consideration the geography of employment, the situation is disheartening, because the shortage includes rural schools which were most generously endowed with unqualified personnel in the past year! At the same time, it is well known that large urban areas possess an excess of pedagogues, at least in the category of humanities. What efforts, then, is your office making so that the fresh, country air is not the only--obviously weak--lure for work in that environment?

[Answer] This is primarily a problem of housing. The voivodship authorities have been mandated (by a Sejm law of January 26 of this year) to assure--through either construction or requisition--housing units for teachers. Whether and how quickly the problem of manpower shortages in rural schools will be solved depends on their resourcefulness and organizational efficiency.

For example, in the Lomza and Poznan provinces the problem has been somehow managed and the teachers have been provided with roofs over their heads, that are not worse than any other.

[Question] What are the ways available to your office (since the suspended unions can do nothing in this area, and the Ministry level project of the Social Council for Education does not provide that type of competence for the Council itself) for compelling the local authorities to fulfill its duty to provide housing for teachers?

[Answer] Practically none, beside the appeal. I still think that the situation should improve because it is in the interest of each administrator to assure that everything functions well on his territory. And if one cannot think and operate as an efficient manager, then he must depart. These are not times for capering with the inept.

[Question] If I were facing a career selection again perhaps the most enticing aspect [of teaching in the countryside] would be the prospect of obtaining an agricultural plot quicker than in urban areas. Its size (1/4 of a hectare) is determined by Article 56 of the Teacher's Charter. After all, the prospect of having one's own pantry in the [present] crisis situation is an offer that is hard to refuse.

[Answer] After the work on the implementing provisions of the Charter has been completed we will also have other attractions for winning people for work in the countryside. I am speaking, for example, about the monthly 10 percent salary premium in salaries, the set-up assistance in the form of bank credit, entitlement to free housing, etc.

[Question] You have not mentioned the "country fit out" for those who are taking a job in that environment for the first time. Does your office make any attempts to finalize that idea?

[Answer] Of course, and the results [of our efforts] will be reflected in the executory provisions of the Charter. Because of the price reforms for services, raw materials, and other materials, the amount of that "outfitting"--as you are calling it--should also reach an adequately proportional level. What level? That is difficult for me to determine at this time. Talks on this matter are being conducted with the offices that perform supervision over the state purse.

[Question] Teachers have already taken advantage of some of those entitlements, yet somehow we see no queues for those privileges...

[Answer] At the moment, it appears that the regulations will operate more effectively and with less of a delay...

[Question] To me, the concept of "deficit" means something more than a mere assembly of numbers. I am speaking about the qualifications. How many of those 22,000 unqualified people have enrolled in professional training?

[Answer] About two-thirds. They have already completed the annual pedagogics courses organized by the Institute for Teacher Education.

[Question] How about the university studies? Have these matters been harmonized with the offices of higher education?

[Answer] Almost. The issue of the entrance exam has been a bit controversial. We have agreed that this year the applicants will receive the right to enter higher educational institutions (off-campus system) without [entry] exams. In the following years the applicants will probably have to satisfy a uniform qualifications threshold, i.e. an exam. The space is presently limited to 10,000; one-half for beginners in the teaching profession and one-half for those who have been working for many years as teachers.

[Question] You have said that the next year is expected to be tranquil in education, in terms of the job market situation. You have made your appraisal. However, we are facing the year 1983/1984, during which the number of regular teaching hours will be reduced to 18 per week according to regulations. In addition, we are facing the zenith of a demographic boom. Are you prepared for that "student boom"?

[Answer] We do not have the precise numbers yet. But actions to get as many people as possible to enter the profession, have already been taken.

Firstly, in addition to the 67 existing programs for pre-school teaching, we are adding 40 post-high school programs for elementary teaching next year.

Secondly, due to the Charter which has fulfilled the material postulates of the teacher environment, the teaching profession has become, in many regards, much more attractive than it has been in past years. This creates promises of a return to the schooling profession by those people who have left it, most frequently as a result of low salaries. So far, about 50,000 ex-teachers have returned to teaching. That number will certainly increase, especially in view of the shrinking employment in other areas of the economy.

Thirdly, we are considering the possibility of employing graduates from other, non-teaching areas of study, under the condition that they will commit themselves to make up their lack of pedagogical education (for example, in the form of summer school, etc.). Another requirement is that they must be pedagogically predisposed.

Fourthly, we will endeavor to increase enrollment in the area of teacher studies.

Fifthly, we will tap the reserves of young retirees. The only issue that is left to resolve is the adjustment in the regulations of the Social Security Agency to preserve, for the duration of their [the returnees'] part-time employment the [social security] entitlements which were acquired during their years of the teaching service. We are particularly interested in the people who took an early retirement; many of them, after a long rest, would willingly return to teaching for a period of time. Their experience will particularly help the young teachers in their professional adaptation.

Finally, overtime hours are always our remaining solid reserve. It is doubtless that the obligatory teaching hours would have to be decreased to create the conditions to improve the quality of teaching, better class

preparation, to eliminate haste in teacher contacts with students and parents. Our prognostication acknowledges that overtime hours will have to remedy the situation in education for the next several years. It is a necessity.

[Question] This may appear a surprising question, yet I would like to ask you: what kind of effort is being made to keep the largest number possible of teacher school graduates in the profession?

[Answer] The entire process is being conducted at the superintendent's office level. Those offices ought to be the information bank for employment candidates.

[Question] Are they not?

[Answer] They are, but are not always straightforward. Sometimes, the same position is offered to several people to assure its staffing, in the case of someone's resignation. This creates misunderstandings which sometimes cause the applicant to give up and go to work elsewhere. This type of practice does not win the trust of the employer. We must discourage it.

[Question] We are concerned with yet another issue. The events in the streets during the recent days, youth demonstrations, and the post factum, one-sidedly formulated, accusations against the teachers may create hindering effects in the motivation to choose this extraordinarily demanding (at this time) profession.

[Answer] At this moment, it is difficult to predict the course of events. It is difficult, on the basis of first impressions, to formulate conclusions apropos motivations...

[Question] In view of the manpower shortages it is difficult to disregard the fact that a significant portion of teachers have been suspended from their duties; this has had to leave some impact on the moods among youth.

[Answer] The provisions of martial law are in force. In addition, Article 6 of the Charter clearly states the duties of teachers as the employees of state institutions. Also, the text of the pledge, which is included in Article 15 speaks to that effect. If you will allow me I shall quote it: "I pledge truthfully to fulfill my duty as a teacher, training, and guardian of youth, to endeavor to fully develop the students' and my own personality, to educate and instruct the young generation in the spirit of love for the Fatherland and respect for the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic according to principles of humanism, social justice, and freedom of conscience." Teachers are active in the delicate matter of the social training of youth and cannot afford to disappoint the state authorities or society. If one cannot fulfill that duty, he cannot be allowed to work with children and youth.

[Question] [Concluding statement] The issue, however, is that constitutional law should apply to everyone: both to those, who in the name of law administer justice, and to those to whom it is administered. The point is that the evaluation of teacher's attitude should be objective, resolute, and reflecting the totality of complexity of the present socio-political and moral situation.

ZSMP CHAIRMAN JASKIERNIA INTERVIEWED ON YOUTH AFFAIRS

Warsaw WALKA MŁODYCH in Polish No 5, 2 May 82 pp 3, 10, 11

["Self-examination", interview with Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP), by Ludwik Luzynski and Henryk Urbanowshi; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In numerous interviews you gave immediately after your election to the post of the chairman of the Main Board you in principle made optimistic statements about the future of the Union, on the fate of youth and the role you personally wanted to play. What would you say now, one year later?

[Answer] I would like to say what has been said at the Third Congress of ZSMP, what has been laid down in its documents; the democratic nature of our organization, its autonomy, the duty to struggle to safeguard the rights of youth still remain urgent issues. This was not a temporal wave, but a permanent change of the way of thinking and conduct of our functionaries. We should not be ashamed of this congress before the people. Also there are no reasons for us to retract adopted declarations. There is no need to alter the strategy which the congress has mapped out.

[Question] Nonetheless, should deep self-examination be made since it cannot be stated that the newly elected authorities have been able to implement everything.

[Answer] We are consequently implementing the program of the Third Congress. We have made the effort to ensure that no postulate is overlooked, that all recommendations are reviewed, and, if correct, implemented. Why is it possible to state that not all of our intentions have "worked out," despite this? Firstly, because the crisis in Poland effected in all fields of life and deepened after our congress, over which, by the way, our Union had no control. I would say that a dissolution of economic, political and social ties has been progressing. Our opportunities have become more limited. As a result, the social situation of our membership has also deteriorated. Secondly, and I would like to stress emphatically that our strategy envisages at least a 3-year perspective. The problems we undertook to solve a year ago cannot be resolved in a period of months and, moreover, under such circumstances.

Thirdly, and this is the negative element of this assessment, thus far we have not been able to set up an effective governmental platform to solve the problems of youth.

[Question] Is this a reference to the already notorious Council of Ministers Committee on Youth Affairs?

[Answer] Certainly. However, no other platform or government agency has been established. We had in mind a committee patterned after the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, which would provide the framework for negotiation and to consistently solve concrete problems.

This committee still does not exist, despite the statement recorded in the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Party, despite the absence of any voices to the contrary at the congress, despite the draft we drew up and forwarded to the Council of Ministers.

[Question] Can this be accomplished in a different fashion?

[Answer] I do not want to leave the impression that struggle for the interests of youth outside the framework of the committee is generally impossible. This is not true. However, every other way is longer, requires much more time and effort and postpones the prospects for settling concrete issues.

[Question] However, the government has done something. A report has been compiled on the social and professional conditions for young people beginning careers. Did it paint a rosy picture?

[Answer] We are not negating this report, the diagnoses contained there coincide roughly with the ones we presented in a similar independent document of our own.

We, and, I think, all young people in Poland now have the same thing in mind--a concrete, credible and comprehensive government response to what and when things will be regulated and settled, based on a straightforward analysis of our opportunities. For example, an apartment for everyone--in the year such and such. Such an assumption of responsibilities by the government would be very satisfactory to us.

As I have been able to ascertain during numerous conversations with people my age, that is not true that the young people only want to take and give nothing of themselves. I think that with a majority of young people, the truth has sunk in that unless we build a better Poland for ourselves, nobody will give us welfare on a plate.

The message of our postulates, of these requests to receive as much as possible from the state, as a matter of fact, boils down to the demand to better organize work and life in Poland, which we want to fill with our own initiative. What matters is that work should not be squandered, and that it should have a concrete purpose and be efficient, that initiatives should not be hampered, that a young worker should not be drenched with cold water as soon as he steps

through the plant gate nor those of a young farmer who wants to consider farming on his own in practical terms. This is very simple, but still unattainable for us.

Why should we be on the side of this committee? Clearly, not in order for us to satisfy our vanity. We think that we have an adequate and at the same time excellent knowledge of the needs of our youth and this can express those needs properly and persistently meet them with the cooperation of other organizations.

[Question] Why can you not use the platform of the Council of Ministers Socio-Political Committee to this end?

[Answer] There are yet other similar bodies in the Council of Ministers: there is the Economic Committee, the Council for Family Affairs. However, there is a lack of coordinators for a state youth policy, of a platform where all ropes end, which would evaluate every decision on the principle of healthy compromise between the opportunities of state and our aspirations. After all, the latter do not leave the ground at all, they are not removed from what are basic issues for everyone--apartments, education, jobs, access to culture and recreational facilities.

[Question] Cannot the Youth Commission of the Central Committee of the PZPR solve these issues?

[Answer] I am a vice-chairman of this commission and, of course, I see to it that issues of particular concern to the young people are reviewed by that forum. The commission, however, has no authority to make decisions, it can only recommend, express its opinions and review matters. The government makes decisions.

[Question] So, after all, we are back to the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs.

[Answer] In order to really close the issue of the committee which we have discussed at great length and in detail, let me state that the issue has not been settled negatively. The more the problems caused by the lack of adequate inter-ministerial coordination in youth affairs come to the fore, the more complicated the socio-political situation becomes, the more frequently this problem gets into the agenda, and not necessarily ours. The meetings of the boards of socialist youth unions on 7 April of this year revealed a more flexible attitude than previously in approaching this problem. This allows us to think that this will ultimately be finalized.

[Question] The fact that, perhaps, no minister remains who has not negotiated with you recently on one issue or another, does not seem to suggest a negative attitude to ZSMP on the part of the government--and this is the impression that our interview so far could leave.

[Answer] We encounter much goodwill or at least understanding. Indeed, I cannot recall a period in the youth movement when so many negotiations with the state authorities were begun and even finalized in so short a time.

[Question] Therefore, your work has borne fruit.

[Answer] At our initiative, it became possible to increase to 150,000 zlotys the amount of loans to young married couples and, in general, to maintain the conditions of these loans. We can now draw satisfaction from the fact that newspapers such as ZYCIE WARSZAWY or SLOWO POWSZECHNE which in the past have not skimped on harsh and often unjust words for us, are now rivaling SZTANDAR MLODYCH in informing their readers about the principles of granting and utilizing these loans. What we have in mind is to accomplish certain social, political and economic facts which influence the entire youth, regardless of membership affiliation.

For example, I should also add that after a meeting with us the minister of culture provided funds for training cultural cadres for rural areas and the chairman of the Main Committee on Physical Culture--for training sport organizers. This list can go on and on.

However, I would like to say that an attempt to reduce our activity (and the measure of its efficiency) to settling matters in the offices of state administration would be a misunderstanding. If the situation were like that, we should be treated as an office for youth affairs rather than youth organizations. What the Union itself does matters especially much. Hence the entirety of our effort to benefit housing construction. From the patronage formula used so far (for which, for the first time, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, a slot has been provided in central planning and materials allocation rejecting the enigmatic notion of "construction beyond the plan") we are shifting to supporting youth housing and construction cooperatives. We are creating a movement of youth labor cooperatives. We are adjusting worker's Universities of the ZSMP to retrain thousands of young people in conjunction with the consequences of the reform, especially if structural unemployment should occur. We have accepted new principles of the activity of the Youth Social Action Fund, adapting them to the needs of the new management model in the national economy. We have set up the Central People's University in Rozalin and the People's University in Wiezyca, we will set up the Center for Folk Culture in Turno in the vicinity of Bialobrzegi. We have introduced measures to improve the use of JUVENTUR [ZSMP youth tourism office] base for the needs of our membership. Nonetheless, the essence of our activity is what is going on in plant boards, rural circles and our chapters in military units, schools and colleges.

[Question] What is, in your opinion, the greatest advantage of ZSMP?

[Answer] The union is deeply aware of the realities of the life of youth of all vocational groups. This was also the case in the past, before the August [of 1980]; the truth, however, did not always find its way to the top, through the shell of intermediate apparatus, in a large enough dose.

[Question] One has difficulty believing that the apparatus of today is an efficient transmission belt...

[Answer] This is not a question of believing, but of facts. We very often go to the so-called field and meet people. Now everybody can invite the chairman of the Main Board. Only the taut working schedule puts off the realization of this wish. These conversations are authentic and sincere, almost similar to those before the imposition of martial law. We are often not aware of the tremendous value for our society of the young generation having drawn for good at least one conclusion from the most recent history--the young generation does not want to beat around the bush whatever the issue. This attitude is facilitated by the internal democracy which reigns in our union and which we have managed to preserve despite the attempts to limit it that proliferate under the martial law. Finally, the union has been socialized, the clout of social bodies such as ad-hoc commissions, community councils, audit commissions and arbitration courts by fellow workers, has increased stupendously.

[Question] Autonomy and self-government are not to everybody's liking, are they?

[Answer] I think that a segment of officials in the party and administrative apparatus still live in the world of false illusions dating back to the 1950s. For them, the August events were an accident at work, which they should get over as fast as possible and revert to pre-August methods of ordering people about.

Autonomy, the focal problem of the 3rd Congress of ZSMP was not an idea brought in the briefcase. This was a genuine outpouring of expectations of all our members. We view it as a permanent safeguard against attempts to silence the voice of the youth to ease the peace of mind of the bureaucrats. Are we coming out against the party, as some are trying to insinuate? No, one hundred times no. However, we are coming out against concrete, bureaucratic attitudes of certain officials in the apparatus--we cannot accept that.

[Question] How do you express this autonomy? Only by expressing independent opinions?

[Answer] Not only this. At the central level, we cooperate with the Youth Commission, with the Social and Vocational Department of the Central Committee and other departments, we maintain contact with party echelons, but we also cooperate with the parliament, the Council of State, the government and the Military Council for National Salvation. We have intensified contacts with political parties, the ZSL [United Peasant Party] and SD [Democratic Party]. The novelty is there, since in the past decisions on each of our steps were made externally. I think that today this is redundant. We are capable of and have a mandate from the youth for independent action. Autonomy, however, cannot be equated with single-handedness. Therefore, we reject the tendency toward the self-isolation of the ZSMP from cooperation with other institutions.

Anybody who wants to cooperate with the youth in solving its problems can be our partner.

[Question] The art of autonomy is not easy to learn. Under certain circumstances, it can lead to demagoguery and lack of objective approach.

[Answer] Certainly, we are still learning to be autonomous. Over the span of one year, we cannot achieve the ideal state of affairs. Moreover, 80 percent of our elected officials are discharging such responsibilities for the first time. They often lack experience, nor do they encounter understanding and tolerance everywhere. It happens that one case of unskillful handling of autonomy is blown out of proportion and made into the clinching argument for its total elimination. Of course, it is not taken into account that in 40 other cases autonomy has proved itself and is beneficial.

[Question] Why is this autonomy issue so important for the union? Are there other reasons, beside safeguarding against the repetition of political mistakes, for the fight for the autonomy to be worthwhile, despite antagonizing people left and right?

[Answer] I think that few people in Poland are aware of the fact that autonomy is a condition for the success of the reform. I do not mean only the autonomy of our organization, but also that of people as such. We are bringing up a segment of these people. These people were not trained for autonomy in the past. Today, a director who is pliable and not self-reliant as a person will not be a good executor of the idea of autonomy of the enterprise he is managing. The great economic and political experiment on which we as a society are embarking can result in nothing, despite legal acts, if we do not shape in the all-social scale human self-reliance, pugnacity, personal courage, responsibility and, finally, the ability to take risks. Autonomy cannot be a right restricted to a narrow circle of the select, but it must be a rule for everybody. This means the duty to respect someone else's autonomy.

[Question] How large is your organization?

[Answer] Almost 2 million members belong to the organization in the civilian and military youth communities. We have removed fictitious members from our rosters, a segment of the membership left us on their own as a result of various misunderstandings. Despite the croaking that we are falling apart, despite the attempts to constitute alternative organizations, also by Solidarity, we have managed to keep the main core of membership in all communities. We could make a lot of political mistakes in the tempestuous period between the congress and December 13 and even later. In making a choice, we were guided by caution, as the dramatic political situation forced us to. I think that the segment of youth which has stayed with us has taken into account this cautious approach to the political conflicts which we had to take a stand on.

[Question] In certain political quarters, you have been accused of opportunism and maneuvering between the Party and Solidarity and an almost programmed option for the third way.

[Answer] Pressures on us have been most varied. However, we built our assessment of the situation on actual values or threats rather than labels.

In this way, we denounced the idea of a general strike in November 1981, though about 70 percent of our membership in enterprises belong to Solidarity. What kind of opportunism is that?

[Question] In your opinion, what is the prevalent mood today among the young people?

[Answer] It is not optimistic. Despondency and bitter disappointment are prevalent, and sometimes--embarrassment over the failure to resolve the political situation in a different way. These frustrations, however, have their roots primarily in the concrete economic situation of young people and their lack of confidence in the future. We all were in favor of the reform, we all warned about its negative side effects, moreover, we did a lot to contain these effects. However, only a few of us were aware of how painfully the price increases would affect young people. It is not surprising, therefore, that a certain spontaneity of acting and readiness to sacrifice are declining. The period of the last 2 years and the dramatic decision of 13 December have left an indelible impact on the consciousness of young workers, they left an imprint, maybe for their entire lifetime, which determines their attitude toward reality. This is also an element of assessing the situation which should not be overlooked. However, the struggle should be taken up to transform the consciousness of our members, for cleansing it of falsehoods, of redundant prejudices. We have already taken up that struggle. Since the imposition of martial law we have been in the enterprises trying to get through with arguments and explanations. We were the first to hold an ideological conference, we started the discussion "Which Poland? Which [trade] union?" putting in order our thoughts on the future. We also provided an appreciable dose of information about the periods of conflict in our contemporary history which are either officially passed over in silence or tendentiously interpreted by the opposition. I have in mind the publication "Repetitions from History."

[Question] In your opinion, what will be the most important issue for the ZSMP in the near future?

[Answer] We do not intend to recoil from implementing any of the decisions laid down in the resolutions of the Third Congress. At regular meetings of the Main Board, we hear information on the implementation of recommendations formulated by the congress, though the news of that does not always find its way to the entire organization. However, since intelligent action requires concrete choices for a definite time, I must state that, in the worker community, the struggle for the reform and against hampering it with concurrently easing the impact of its negative effects, is issue number one. In rural areas, it is the improvement of the young farmers' struggle to start their careers and the struggle to have access to culture, mainly for savings associations and access to open new ones and to enliven the activity of those already in existence.

Solidifying our position in the school and university community, winning over the young union intellectuals, whose absence we are presently experiencing is a separate important problem. We will counter preposterous anti-intellectual

attitudes and will charge young engineers, economists, doctors and lawyers with the responsibility to solve the problems that concern all youth. The main goal is, therefore, to strengthen our multi-community character, to perpetuate [the concepts] which unite the young worker and farmer, student and soldier, [the concepts] which contribute to the formula of ZSMP. When we are in doubt and despondent, when frustrations overcome us and we are upset over what we have not been able to fully accomplish we should not forget the words of the anthem: "We will not stop half way, even if the wind is blowing in our faces." This may sound pathetic, but this is how we are trying to act.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

9761

CSO: 2600/631

COMMANDER OF REACTIVATED FIREFIGHTING SCHOOL INTERVIEWED

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 21-23 May 82 p 6

[Interview with Dr Joseph Groba, the commander of the Main School of Firefighting Service, by Ireneusz Czyzewski; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] There have been many malicious remarks concerning the fact that the change of your school's name was the only change made when reactivated and that this change was made only in order to justify the earlier-made government decisions. Is that true?

[Answer] No, that is not true. Essential changes have occurred here since the time of the reopening of the Main School of Firefighting Service. At this moment our school has been excluded from the general system of higher education with regards to the ratified law on schools of higher education. The functioning principles of our school will be determined by the future law on military education and internal affairs. I am currently participating in the proceedings of the committee that is working to prepare appropriate laws. Therefore, the organization of our school, including its curricula and regulations, are all in the process of modification and adjustment to the new circumstances.

On 18th of January this year when establishment of our school was reopened, new demands were set for us. Among others those demands called for closing the gap between the academic and practical subjects. The above demands concern the experimental works and naturally also the methods of educating the students. As a consequence our school's organization is being adjusted to these demands. So, as an example, a fighting division was established as a result of which we are participating in fighting the fires in Warsaw. We want to broaden this duty, that is to serve one district of the city as a regular firefighting unit.

[Question] What changes have you introduced, sir, in the internal life of the school?

[Answer] Our obligatory study schedule is subjected to martial law, therefore everything is actually a result of it. I am able to say that, generally speaking, study discipline and formal discipline have both been tightened. We have also returned to the good traditions of the former Firefighting

Officers' School. After all, that school had some well-established forms of internal life. In a paramilitary school such as ours, early morning exercises and roll-calls play a very important role in disciplining and shaping leadership qualities of our chargees. Other higher schools are under no obligation to inculcate such qualities while ours is.

We've also been paying greater attention to the socio-political preparation of our students and that finds expression in more than just new curricula.

[Question] Does that mean that the lack of sufficient training has been noted in that area?

[Answer] Our school fulfills three basic functions: educational, didactic and training functions. At one time the problems of training were pushed somewhat aside, in favor of the academic work. Such placement of emphasis has not always gone the proper direction. Now we do not want to diminish the importance of any one of the above-mentioned three functions, but rather to equalize the disproportions in them.

[Question] What happened to the students of the former school?

[Answer] After the new school came into existence, a special commission was established and that commission reviewed the qualification for the studies of former officer cadets. All those who followed the ordinance of the minister of internal affairs and who appeared for work in our units were considered and accepted. Some of the former officer cadets did not follow that ordinance and they were not considered by our qualifying commission. At this moment some of them are studying in non-military institutions of higher learning, while some of them--as far as I know--intend to compete for re-admission to our school. About 50 persons are studying at the polytechnical institutes, among others, in Kodz, in the swietokrzyski polytechnical institute, at the Higher School of Engineering in Koszalin, and in Zielona Gora. However, there are also those who have given up their studies.

[Question] How many gave up their studies?

[Answer] About 20 percent of our students did not come back.

[Question] Have student-fraternities and student-government bodies been functioning despite the martial law?

[Answer] Yes. These are: employees and student councils. All matters concerning the employees and officer cadets are being consulted with these councils.

[Question] The youth organization, in this case Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP], has also resumed its work?

[Answer] At the moment the youth organization is not functioning. Those functioning are: Polish United Party of Workers [PZPR], Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship [TPPR], Polish Red Cross [PCK], National Defense League [LOK] and others.

[Question] Are we to understand then that SZSP is still suspended in your school?

[Answer] No, formally it can function since that union [SZSP] is no longer suspended. It did not resume here its activities due to the organizational reasons. I think, resumption of the union's activities will occur in the near future which could now be announced by the members themselves. That decision belongs to them.

[Question] Have there been noted any changes in the students' attitudes in what concerns their evaluation of the December events that took place on the school grounds?

[Answer] I think that 80 percent return of the former students to the new school is in itself some form of evaluation on their part. We have been talking since the moment of the start of classes and, based on these talks, I am able to say that the students share with us the motives which we have been quoting before and during their protestation. The struggle to exclude our school from jurisdiction of the ministry of internal affairs had neither any theoretical nor practical sense. Just as it did formerly, now our school is under the minister of science, higher education and technology in its academic matters, and under the minister of internal affairs in its functioning as a firefighting unit. Such jurisdiction will most probably be sanctioned by the laws now in preparation. After all, we are not educating the staff for the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] but for the firefighting. Our graduate is not released to the open job-market but is directed to an appointed firefighting protection unit. I think that such an organizational set-up is the optimal set-up for today.

[Question] Is everybody of this opinion, or are there any attempts at different reasoning that are getting through to your school?

[Answer] We have not been aware of any instances of external interference in the life of our school. Anyhow, these types of attempts would not find support from our students. They want to study in peace and make up the overdue work caused by the disruption in their studies.

[Question] I hope that the events connected with your school have not weakened the interest of this year's high-school graduates?

[Answer] We shall accept 80 persons. Half of them are those who had already passed their entrance examinations successfully last year but who were not accepted. They have worked for a year in a volunteer brigade. The next 40 places will be filled as a result of strenuous competition. It is already evident in the number of applicants for admission.

[Question] They will be subject to a completely new curriculum now, won't they?

[Answer] Designing the new study programs has been underway both for day studies, and for the academic correspondence studies. We've already introduced

the principle according to which the first and second year students study under the master's program. However, the third and fourth year students will finish school under the traditional, engineering sytem. With the new academic year everyone will have to study under the new academic program.

[Question] It is common knowledge that fires are extinguished with water, but one may also do that using one's head and perhaps to a better advantage. I assume that your school prefers to endorse the latter method.

[Answer] Yes, for that reason we prefer the type of research which can be utilized for practical purposes; such as fire-prevention protection in different sectors of the economy. Many studies of our students, as well as those of our teaching staff, have been successfully used in that area. For example, mention is due here to the program designed in our school for fire-prevention security of "URSUS" Mechanical Plants, and to the similar design for the needs of the Higher Signal Officers' School in Zegra. The diploma-studies of our correspondence students are, for the major part, such solution designs as the above-mentioned which concern fire-prevention at many work places throughout the country. A total of 60 percent of research studies find their pratical use somewhere. Moreover, judging by the number of requests directed to us which want access to our documentation, that percent should increase considerably.

In addition, the operation service of Fire Department Main Headquarters [KG] charged us to prepare a complex of research problems that have to do with continuous improvement of the system of fire protection for the entire country. In preparation among others, are the project of a motorized pump that could be produced domestically and the project of a fire-extinguishing vehicle. The character of these works is hopefully going to deter or diminish the need to import such items. Thus, we are striving to place the essential struggle against fire threat first and foremost in the scientific laboratories.

9934

CSO: 2600/649

BYDGOSZCZ, WLOCLAWEK PARTY SECRETARIES INTERVIEWED

Interview with Henryk Bednarski

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 8 Mar 82 pp 3,4

[Interview with First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Bydgoszcz, comrade Henryk Bednarski, by Z. Jedrzynski: "Authority Is Gained Through Struggle"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade, how do you assess the current socio-political situation in the voivodship? What problems are most absorbing to the party's basic organizations and echelons?

[Answer] This is a fundamental question, so I'll discuss only several of its aspects. The shock caused to the public by the introduction of the martial law has now declined. The first emotions have passed, and the faith in the omnipotence of the Solidarity leaders, which early during the martial law period had caused tensions in certain labor establishments and millieux, has decreased. The awareness of the real aims of the Solidarity leadership groups and of the opposition from KOR [Committee for the Defense of Workers] and KPN [Confederation for Independent Poland], is growing. The secret came to light that their plans had little in common with the interests of the working class and the nation, and also that Poland was to be a trump card in the great poker game for mastery of the world.

Many people increasingly wonder what kind of a solidarity democracy, justice, and self-government that was. More and more people reflect whether the winter could have been survived in a situation when the basic form of discussion was strikes that forced the government to grant successive concessions. And the issue of security, of law and order, is after all nothing else than a reflection of the increasingly stronger voice of the public outcries and appeals for a halt to anarchy and lawlessness! What would have been our social and economic life today had the law increasingly turned to lawlessness, had reasoned argument been replaced by physical force?

I say so because the experiences of the 16 months [from August 1980 to December 1981] deprived us of the illusion that people to whom the struggle against the socialist system of society and the party became their life goal are a fabrication of the propaganda. Not all of our opponents have ceased hostile

activity. Even now they whisper in the ear of their acquaintances and strangers about revenge, scatter flyers containing threats and lies, and propagandize work slowdowns.

But despite the occasional still persisting hostile attitudes here and there, social, political and economic life is returning to normalcy, even though the West's restrictions are in operation. This is demonstrated in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship by, among other things, the marked decline in crime, the increase in labor discipline at many work establishments, eg. WPK [Voivodship Transportation Enterprise] and ZNTK [Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops], and the ELTRA [Radio Plant] as well as by the decrease in production costs. On the other hand, we must be prepared for a possible worsening of the raw material supplies. This will be felt most keenly by the plants not named in the raw materials distribution lists.

We derive the greatest satisfaction clearly from the steadily improving results of the procurements of livestock and crops. For February the livestock procurements exceeded the planned volume and reached about 130 percent. In the last days of February an increase in grain procurements within the framework of the current grain loan has also become evident, e.g. in the Sicienko and Kruszwica gminas [parishes, communes]. The Bydgoszcz Voivodship party organization has survived the post-August [1980] period with relatively small losses. Throughout the period from August 1980 until 13 December 1981 a total of 11,500 persons resigned from the party and were deleted from its membership roster. Currently the voivodship party organization has about 93,300 party members and candidate members. A detailed analysis of the party's strength in the various communities indicates, however, that it has more than once been weakened. The membership of certain OOP [branch party organizations] at the larger industrial plants such as the ROMET [Bicycle Plant], the MAKRUMA [Engineering Works] or ZNTK, has decreased. This is to us an important problem which we must perceive, and which must be considered by the current plant party committees in their work. In the last few weeks before the declaration of the martial law many party elements behaved as if they only wanted to survive, and some showed no practical resistance and retained only a formal identity in avoiding an answer to attacks by Solidarity.

The paramount task to be unconditionally fulfilled by all party organizations and echelons is to implement the provisions of the resolutions of the Report and Elections Conference, the plenary resolutions of the Central Committee, the directives of the Politburo, and the Sejm resolutions. Another task, not as formalized, consists of an extremely objective and vigilant listening to the voices of our own milieu, detecting the important problems of the real life of people. And all this must unconditionally be reflected in the party's plans of activities.

As for the basic planes of the organization of party work by our voivodship party organization, let me single out the following: broad political action among party members and independents--the solution of the social problems of working people and provisions of aid to those who need it; a determined and consistent struggle against the opponents of socialism; and the development

of a cadre policy accepted by the entire public. Proper proportions in advancement to higher ranks between party members and independents must be retained, and the practice of promoting individuals not accepted by the groups they are to direct must be abandoned.

[Question] The party of necessity at present attends to social services for plant personnel, problems of everyday life, and recently also to defending protecting the public against the occasional practice of raising prices excessively for the products of labor establishments. Is not it distracting the party too much from the political struggle now under way?

[Answer] Well, it is true that, owing to the situation that arose in our country after 13 December, the party began to attend to social services and recently also to protecting the public against the excessively high prices of some goods. We attend to these matters of necessity. Our commissions provide substitute service in a situation in which the activities of trade unions and worker self-governments have been suspended. Hence also it can in no case be claimed that the party's activities regarding these needs of the working people distract it from the political struggle, because wherever workers, working people, are to be found, there the party must operate in all planes, resolve problems and create something new. The party members belonging to social commissions and price reform commissions demonstrate considerable individual energy and sensitivity to human problems.

To give you an idea, let me tell briefly about the social commissions. They were formed in practically every enterprise and plant, by the decisions of plant party committees and POP [basic party organization] meetings. The common consensus of the personnel of the Bydgoszcz labor establishments about the activities of these commissions is favorable. Within the worker communities it is quite often stressed that during the brief period since martial law went into effect these commissions accomplished more than did the trade unions during the period from August 1980 to December 1981. This opinion is also shared by pensioners and annuitants, who had been feeling neglected so far as the generally difficult problems of their subsistence were concerned.

Extremely concrete plans to improve the social services for the worker personnel also are beginning to appear. Thus, e.g. at the FORMET [Automatic Press Factory] steps were taken to establish a state preschool. At the State Insurance Center the construction of a vacation center was commenced. There are many more initiatives of this kind. The aforesaid commissions are operating during an interim period, and that is how their activities should be regarded, since they provide experience being utilized in the discussions of the country's future and the future of the trade unions and worker self-governments.

[Question] The recent plenum of the Central Committee outlined important evaluations and tasks for all elements of the party. Undoubtedly, a program of action of the voivodship party organizations in the context of that plenum is already being drafted. Could you say a few words about the goals for the immediate future and the directions of action?

[Answer] The recent CCC plenum is indeed an extremely important event in party life. Its deliberations had been universally awaited by party members, party organizations, and independents as well. Hence, the political actions outlined at the Seventh CC Plenum should be immediately supported. The opening address prior to the discussions, delivered by first CC secretary comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, sums up the experiences and appraisals of the past period. It also defines the tasks ensuing for the current and long-range work of the party organizations, and it indicates as well--which is highly important--the premises for constructing a national agreement.

As for the immediate goals and directions of action, they will not change fundamentally. The point is that the already existing concepts of work be enriched and made more realistic. We have discussed this at the last conference of the leadership of the Voivodship Committee. The heads of the Regional Party Work Centers [ROPP] are aware of this. But we attach special importance to the discussion of the draft declaration. "What We Are Fighting For, What are Our Goals." This cannot be a purely formal discussion, since it concerns significant topics ensuing from the current situation in the country and defines the state of the party as well.

Hence this "Declaration," as presented for discussion at the plenum, acquires a special political importance and a historic meaning. It is precisely this declaration that should contribute, through its language, to the polarization of attitudes and hence also an unambiguous self-declaration of attitude by party members and candidate members. Thus, this concerns the criteria and motives for belonging to the party. We must return to the principle of the immediate postwar period when taking a stand in favor of socialism signified a decisive ideological declaration.

Another thought: the deliberations of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee have yet again stated the obvious truth that no one can replace the party in a socialist state. That guiding force was and remains the Polish United Workers Party. But we should not either forget even for a moment that authority is not just received but has to be struggled for and consolidated through direct political work. Hence also the tempo of party work must be exceptionally intense. We need initiatives from branch and basic party organizations. Some interesting and politically important program actions are taking place in the city of Bydgoszcz. This happens at, among others, the party organizations at the PKP [Polish State Railroads] Hub and the Cold Storage Plant. Parallel happenings are under way in Inowroclaw, in the salt mine. Local party work also is reviving in, among others, the region of Chojnice, Swiecie, and Tuchola. These instances are increasing in numbers. This is very important to us.

The program drafted at the Seventh Plenum of the CC includes a number of extremely concrete tasks and its consideration in the theoretical plane alone must be precluded. Our party attitude toward it must be characterized by extremely concrete actions. This is decisive to the credibility of our political intentions and to the force of the authority that we can win among the public.

[Question] For a long time now the need to consolidate the PZPR has been stressed. This is related to the need to politically strengthen the party as well as to eliminate from its ranks the individuals who do not follow the party's ideological principles. Could you say a few words on this topic in the context of the experience of the voivodship party organization?

[Answer] This question is so posed that it, properly speaking, concerns all that must be the essence of our action. That is why yet again I emphasize that the paramount problem is to rebuild party collectives everywhere and get rid of members who contribute nothing except their names on the membership roster. The party organizations should also be purged of the individuals who deviate from the provisions of the party's charter and whose ideological views have transcended the framework of the Marxist-Leninist party. And also, I believe, it is necessary to part as painlessly as possible with those who may have wanted to remain in the party but only on condition that this would not obligate them in any way. We face as yet a difficult work and struggle. Party members and we ourselves must be prepared to face new tasks.

[Question] A militant party must dispose of a well-trained aktiv. A major role in its training and proper utilization is to be played by Regional Party Work Centers (ROPP). An overall evaluation would be premature at present, but some results already are in.

[Answer] The formation of the ROPP is by now regarded by us as a political fact. Altogether, nine such centers have been established in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship. An overall assessment would be now indeed premature, but the first results already are in, and they determine the directions of action of these centers. This is evidenced by, say, the much more effective and better-streamlined coordination of all local activities. The inspiration and organization of propaganda and agitation activities at POP and among the people also are beginning to improve. Lecturers from the Central Committee and Voivodship Committee speak to an increasing number of local audiences; all propaganda materials are more effectively utilized; and more attention is devoted to exchange of experience among party echelons. But a definite overall assessment is, as I stated above, too premature. Certainly, this question deserves discussion, and a detailed, one at that, but only after 3 or 4 months from now.

[Question] Comrade, how do you assess the situation among the working and studying youth? What steps should be taken to alleviate the consequences of the crisis in the sphere of the moral disorientation of the rising generation?

[Answer] I think that the strivings and life aspirations of a majority of youth are consonant with the social and economic goals outlined by the 9th PZPR Congress. However, there exists a sizable group of young people who "no longer trust anyone." Their attitude stems from the discrepancy between words and deeds, the dissonance between programs and practice in the past years. The knowledge about socialism derived by young people from schools

was extremely simplified and one-sided and had little in common with real socialism in Poland. The confrontation between the basic principles of socialism (justice, equality before the law, struggle against evil, provisions of conditions for the realization of the aspirations and needs of the youth) and the surrounding social reality in the 1970's proved to be decisively unfavorable to the party and state. Considering the fact that young people are particularly sensitive to the unity between goals and actions, the aim should be to restore their faith in not only the possibility of achieving a normal way of life but also that of implementing by the party of a program of humanist transformations and especially of creating the foundations of a legitimate and just socialism.

As regards shaping the attitudes of young people, much remains to be done, needless to say. These matters brook no delay since, like the entire politics, education abhors a vacuum. This was our guiding thought when planning the agenda for the plenary session.

The next regular plenum, which will be held on 11 March, will precisely deal with--generally speaking--the educating of the rising generation. Our starting premise is that comments by members of the Voivodship Committee about the affairs of young people and youth organizations are not enough, that a dialog with youth on the topics relating to the rising generation is needed. Only if so conceived can the abovementioned plenum be meaningful and there can be a chance for inferring correct conclusions as to the future. Let me only add that our preparations for this plenum are particularly thorough; it has been preceded by numerous on-the-spot encounters. Actually, we already have gathered many conclusions and comments, but we shall discuss these issues concretely during the plenary deliberations.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

Interview with Krystian Luczak

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Interview with Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Wloclawek, by Marek Badtke: "Cope Fully With Difficult Tasks"]

[Text] From the Editors: Last Monday [8 March 1982] we published in the GAZETA POMORSKA an interview with the first secretary of the PZPR KW [Voivodship Committee] in Bydgoszcz, Henryk Bednarski. Today [10 March 1982] the same questions, this time concerning the Wloclawek Voivodship, are answered by the first secretary of the PZPR KW in Wloclawek, Krystian Luczak.

[Question] Comrade, how do you assess the socio-political situation in the voivodship? What problems absorb the party echelons and basic party organizations?

[Answer] The party organizations are recovering their equilibrium and getting reborn, and the numbers of their aktiv are increasing. The public decisively supports the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON]. The party members, along with members of ZSL [United Peasants Party], SD [Democratic Party], and independents, at present operate in more than 100 municipal, gmina, plant, and rural committees of national salvation.

Yet, still many PZPR elements, particularly in the countryside, have not recovered the ability for effective political action. A weak side of certain organizations is their inadequate performance of monitoring functions. It happens at times that just and feasible postulates are attended to slowly at many units, offices, and institutions, without showing any of the greatly needed sensitivity toward the subsistence problems of the voivodship's population.

The inhabitants of the Wloclawek Voivodship have, by a decisive majority, accepted with full understanding and tolerate the restrictions on certain civic liberties ensuing from the introduction of the martial law. We also have proof that persons with views inimical to socialism attempt to wage activities conflicting with the law in force. To be sure, these activities meet with no public support, but they require resolute counteraction.

The martial law has resulted in restricting the possibility of action by the opponents of the socialist state against our party, and it has assured the security of citizens. Calm is reigning and people began to live normally, as it were, compared with the tumultuous months prior to 13 December of last year. Smoothness of operation is returning in production plants, enterprises, and institutions, although various difficulties, chiefly problems with raw and other materials, adversely affect the region's economic performance. The shortage of raw and other materials has resulted in the fact that sales of output by the basic production plants, AZOTY [Nitrogen Works] and FARBY [Paints Factory] declined by 14.7 and 32.7 percent, respectively, compared with 1981.

The disciplining and ordering measures taken in [the voivodship's] industry have caused it to attain better-than-average results compared with the country as a whole. However, owing chiefly to last year's shocks and the current application of economic restrictions by the Western countries, production plants recorded an 11-percent decline in sales of products and services compared with 1981.

The situation in construction also is difficult, especially in housing construction, although, following the January collapse, the results for February had improved, e.g. at the Wloclawek Construction Combine.

On the other hand, signs of an improvement have appeared in agriculture. This is evident in, among other things, the improved results of livestock procurements. The situation of grain procurements continues to be poor, unfortunately.

Thus, the truth is bitter, but the public must know it. It would be good if these facts were to prompt the voivodship's inhabitants, who are known for their sacrificial spirit, to provide new examples of discipline and readiness for redoubled effort.

[Question] The party of necessity attends to social services for the plant personnel, to problems of people, and recently also to protecting the public against the excessively high prices of the products of certain labor establishments. Does not this distract the party too much from the political struggle under way?

[Answer] After all, attending to human problems is our duty as spelled out in our program and charter. We shall win the public's confidence if we care for the everyday problems of the voivodship's inhabitants. In addition to long-range actions, we shall thus attend to problems close to everyone, such as protection against excessively high price increases regardless of the site of origin of the products. I believe that there lies a tremendous potential for activity by the party, and that the party must be uncompromising in providing an atmosphere of sensitivity to resolving the problems of people. We analyze thoroughly and respond immediately to all kinds of signals contained in letters and complaints by inhabitants of the Słocławek Voivodship. There is a need for further initiatives documenting our desire to satisfy more and more rapidly the public's expectations for an improvement in living conditions.

We have favorable effects of the activity of plant price and production-cost monitoring teams. For example, at the Furniture Cooperative in Chodzież the production of television pedestal tables has been suspended owing to their high price which ensues from a poor technology of manufacturing the table surfaces. At Chodzież this finding did not become an end in itself but also the possibilities for reducing production cost through reductions in the consumption of raw materials and energy and in labor requirements were pointed out. At the Słocławek Furniture Factory the price of, among other things, a "Kujawy" furniture ensemble has been cut to 33,750 from 37,700 zlotys.

[Question] Important appraisals and tasks for all party elements were outlined by the recent 7th Plenum of the Central Committee. The program of action of the voivodship party organization is to apply these measures within the voivodship. Please say a few words about the immediate goals and directions of action.

[Answer] We will focus the attention of party echelons and organizations, and all party members, in the Włocławek Voivodship on strengthening the unity of our actions on the basis of the PZPR statute and the resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. We also wish to rapidly restore complete ability for political action to the basic party organizations functioning at the production plants and in the rural areas. The party's rebirth must take place while marching forward and struggling against the still numerous opponents. It must be a dynamic process.

The coming discussion of the draft declaration "What We Are Fighting For, What Our Goals Are" provides an occasion for far-reaching cogitation and actions taken with the object of strengthening party unity in the Wloclawek Voivodship. The final draft of the declaration, to be worked out by the entire party, will be regarded as a return to the substance and spirit of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

In taking extensive integrative action within the party, our aim is simultaneously to win over independents to the PZPR program, to gain support for this program among the region's working people. The results will depend on the party's credibility in its practical actions, in implementing the goals of the socialist renewal in Poland.

In the economic sphere this concerns the most rapid possible introduction of the economic reform. A great deal of political explanatory work is awaiting us. After all, the reform merely provides the conditions for a new style and methods of economic management. Yet, in Wloclawek Voivodship, there occur fairly frequent manifestations of the myth of the "almighty" reform which supposedly is tied to an abundance of goods and paradisiac prospects. But a beginning has to be made on fundamental issues: respect for the requirements of cost effective accounting, elimination of waste, strengthening of discipline, and promotion of innovations. It is becoming particularly important to publicize the assumptions of the reform, especially among workers, and, for the party organizations, to exercise actual supervision over its introduction. We shall discuss this at the plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee which will be held this coming Friday the 12th.

[Question] For a long time now the need to consolidate the PZPR has been stressed. This entails the need for a political strengthening of the party, for eliminating from its ranks individuals who do not observe the ideological principles of the PZPR.

[Answer] In this voivodship we have not recorded any large number of instances of violation of the party's standards. This does not mean that the voivodship party organization is free of individuals who interpret on their own the statute of the PZPR and the principles of democratic centralism. We are still suffering, among other things, the consequences of the functioning of the so-called horizontal structures [internal democratization] lying outside the party statute.

Here it is appropriate to mention figures on the purge of the party's ranks. Since 13 December 1981 more than 1,000 individuals have been deleted from the party membership roster, and more than 100 expelled. Twenty-seven party organizations and groups have been disbanded. We proceed from the premise that it is not the quantity but the quality of membership that decides the party's strength and cohesiveness.

[Question] A militant party must dispose of a well-trained aktiv. A major role in its training and proper utilization is to be played by the regional party work centers [ROPP]. What have been their first experiences?

[Answer] In the Wloclawek Voivodship these centers operate in Aleksandrow Kujawski, Lipno, Rypin, Radziejow, and Wloclawek. They have been established in former powiat [county] seats where numerous valuable activists were at hand. The formation of new voivodships resulted in that many party echelons, including ours, got isolated from a verified aktiv of experienced comrades. Following [the events of] August [1980] this was compounded by attempts to discriminate between old and new aktivs. As a result, we sustained losses which cannot be expressed through statistics. The operating experience of the ROPP so far has been positive. They are beginning to concentrate activists and gain them for the implementation of the party program.

[Question] Comrade, how do you assess the situation among the working and studying youth? What mechanisms should be activated to alleviate the consequences of the crisis as expressed in the moral disorientation of the rising generation?

[Answer] I believe that winning young people over to the implementation of our program is a vital necessity for the party. There is a need for listening more patiently and attentively to the concerns of the youth, and also for assuring it of a real influence on life in this state and partnership in political work. In working with youth the mistakes committed not so long ago should not be repeated. Toward the end of the first half of the year, at a plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, we shall assess the situation of the rising generation in our voivodship. It is then that we shall attempt to declare what, under the current conditions, the party in the Wloclawek Voivodship can offer to the rising generation of the region's inhabitants, naturally with concrete and significant participation by that generation.

The problem of educating the rising generation must be of common concern to the state and the entire society. Here I perceive important tasks for the party; let me say more--here I perceive the great mission that is to be fulfilled at present by the school, the home, and by youth organizations that are politically inspired by the party.

1386

CSO: 2600/607

MAIN POINTS OF NEW HIGHER SCHOOLS LAW SKETCHED

Warsaw GLOS NAUCZYCIELSKI in Polish No 14, 16 May 82 pp 3, 10

[Article by K.R.: "The Long Awaited"]

[Text] Stormy was the history of the document on which the Sejm finally conferred the rank of a statute on 3 May 1982. It was stormy and long. The initial work on it had already begun in November 1980 when the Minister of Higher Schooling and Technology appointed a public codification commission to prepare a draft law to regulate the principle of higher school functioning in Poland. The composition of the commission consisted not only of professors selected by the Minister at the suggestion of particular groups, but also representatives of vocational groups and students.

However, before the commission began its work, initial drafts of such a document were appearing in larger university centers such as Krakow, Warsaw and Lodz; comments and suggestions arising in the course of group discussions also flowed to the ministry.

Thus, the team working under the leadership of Professor Zbigniew Resich did not start from scratch; it had a wealth of material reflecting the opinions reigning in academic circles, the views of wide masses of academic workers and of youth. Despite this the social plan arose with difficulty in the heat of hot discussions and arguments, and the heat of press controversy. The commission concluded its work in June 1981, following which some parts of the adopted version of the public draft were supplemented with alternative suggestion solutions prepared by the Main Board of the Polish Teachers' Union [ZNP] Science, as well as by the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] "Solidarity."

As we read in the information issued by the Ministry of Science, Higher Schooling and Technology: "the document was then subjected to inter-departmental and community consultation but its results were not utilized in subsequent efforts on behalf of the plan, because of the atmosphere of tension reigning in the academic community, and the general expectation that the Commission's draft would be transmitted to the Sejm." We all remember that atmosphere of tension, strikes and demonstrations.

The Sejm finally received the first version of the document on 16 November 198, together with the recommendation of the Council of Ministers and detailed comments by the ministries.

Work was begun on the document in the Sejm by two commissions: Science and Technological Progress, and Legislative Work which in their work took advantage of consultative groups, as well as of the assistance of certain members of the Social Codification Commission. It is worth noting--as minister Miskiewicz, explained at a press conference--that the rectors of the largest schools in the country were invited to such consultations, as was the Presidium of the Main Council for Science and Higher Schools.

Finally, these long efforts by many groups and many people bore fruit in the form of a statute on 3 May 1982. What kind of a law is it that took so long and so much trouble to prepare? It is hard at the moment to talk about the details because the complete version of the document is still undergoing cosmetic treatment in the Sejm, and we will have to wait some time for its publication. However, the main principles that characterize this very important law are already known.

The primary principle is the return to higher schools of far-reaching self-governing powers. The law proclaims that higher schools are state organizational units, and at the same time emphasizes, that they are fully self-governed social entities of academic teachers, students and other workers. The self-government referred to will be manifesting itself primarily in the fact that all higher school offices will be filled by appointment. What is more, senates will have the right to decide on areas of study, to create new chairs and departments (with the exception of new faculties--these remain under the minister's management); financial management including management of the school's foreign exchange allotments; school regulations and the school's internal structure; and personnel matters.

Thus, in principle, the law's provisions deviate very little from the proposals contained in the draft, except that the Sejm document grants greater powers to the Minister of Science, Higher Schooling and Technology than was anticipated in the draft.

Acting on the assumption that schools are state units, and that consequently state authorities cannot be deprived of the right to determine the ideological-upbringing aspect of a higher school, or the school's discharge of its responsibilities for assuring the economy a supply of highly qualified cadres, as well as providing specified services with respect to research problems essential to the country's economic health--the Sejm left the ministry's management with the right to make decisions on standards and deadlines for admissions to first-year studies; the standards for the development of study plans and teaching programs, directions and standards on cadre and social policy; principles of financing scientific studies and cooperation with foreign countries. However, all of this pertains to the general directions of policy conduct, but not specific solutions on which senates will be making decisions.

Certain decision and opinion giving powers were also given to the Main Board for Science and Higher Schools.

An unusually essential provision of the law is the adoption of the principle for which scientific community workers struggled for so stubbornly. This concerns the guarantee of freedom for science, and with allowance for and, respect for differences in philosophical outlook. Thus, there is a legal basis; the role of the academic community will now be dilligently observed so that in the future this basic principle for the peaceful development of science will not be perverted or broken--something that we have at times had to contend with in practice to date.

It must be said that the Sejm comes out against the proposals of academic youth to a substantial extent in its provisions. Students will have the right to form associations consistent with their desires and needs, while the number of such organizations is not restricted. It is worth adding that to the extent the rector or the minister will be doing the registration of an association, the decision as to its development will remain exclusively within the province of the voivodship court, which in its decision should be guided only by the rules of law.

Students have also been given the right to present their proposals and demands, to conduct meditation efforts, to organize meetings and demonstrations on school grounds following advance notification of school management. On the other hand, as anticipated in the draft law, academic youth is deprived of the right to organize protest actions in the form of strikes.

Because of problems of particular interest to the academic community, it is still worth mentioning that unfortunately the principle of rotation in a somewhat altered state was retained, together with an increasing concern for job tenure protection. The severance of a worker's employment up to the rank of docent inclusive, can come about only as the result of two negative evaluations of his work. A certain novum in this respect is the effort to somewhat equalize the disproportions in worker rights resulting from the privileged positions of professors, something that was attained by the utilization toward them of the same principles of terminating their jobs, with the provision, however, that a decision in the case of a professor must result from a glaring violation of norms of conduct, and it must have the approval of the State's Council.

The several provisions discussed here do not, it is clear, provide a full acquaintance with the statute's contents. They only indicate certain basic trends of the solutions adopted by the Sejm. The question arises, does such a long awaited document fulfill all of the demands of various groups? Undoubtedly, not all of them and not always to the extent that was expected. Because, despite the fact that the law deviates very little from the collective draft it did of course veer toward a clear increase in the powers of the Minister of Science, Higher Schooling and Technology and likewise did not resolve the so universally criticized problem of rotation. It is also necessary to remember that the draft itself was not evaluated positively and unequivocally. Nonetheless, in spite of these and other reservations, there

is no doubt that it is a document that constitutes a substantial step forward in the direction of the expectations of academic instructors as well as youth.

Of course, like every legal act, the statute constitutes only a foundation on which there can (but does not have to) arise whatever form of higher school education society desires. Deputy Jan Jassowski called attention to this during the course of the Sejm discussion, stating: "the draft law does not of itself resolve all of the accumulated and complicated problems of Polish science and higher schooling, but creates proper legal bases to that end, directs them to the appropriate path on which these problems could be resolved ever more effectively for the benefit of the entire country. The extent and the way in which the possibilities created by the law will be utilized will depend above all on the academic community itself."

There is no doubt that this responsible task falls on schools in what is a very difficult time for them. Difficult alike from the standpoint of the complicated financial situation in which our higher schools found themselves, as above all from the standpoint of the unprecedented complex ideological-upbringing problems which confront an academic instructor today. The philosophical frustration of our youth, the difficult moral crisis experienced by youth today, the crisis giving rise to negative attitudes, or at least to openly demonstrated indifference toward reality, do not ease contacts with youth by educators; they cannot favor the quiet achievement of the principles of self-government contained in the statute.

Although it is possible to agree with the statement minister Miskiewicz made during his appearance in the Sejm, that the "basic task is the return of the upbringing function of the higher school, understood as a process consistent with socialistic upbringing ideals," it is of course impossible not to be aware of the fact that despite the best intentions, the statute will not fulfill a remedial role for all of the injustices which that upbringing function systematically frustrated for so many years.

The process of returning the proper atmosphere to our schools, returning true self-government and law and order is a lengthy process which cannot restrict itself to the higher school itself, but must be supported by parallel processes occurring in the society as a whole.

In this sense, the statute constitutes only the beginning of a long road which just like all of us it will become necessary for our higher schooling system to traverse.

10433

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING PROTECTION OF SECRETS DISCUSSED

Warsaw PRZEGLAD MORSKI in Polish No 4, Apr 82 pp 17-19

[Article by Lt Commander Gabriel Zielecki: "Principles of the Classification of Information and of the Protection of Secrets"]

[Text] The rules governing the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic say that the protection of state and military secrets is one of the basic duties of every soldier and civilian employee of the military. The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic places this responsibility on every citizen, but for the soldier this is also a part of the military oath and the regulations of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic. Guarantee of the effectiveness of the protection of information constituting a state or military secret is conditioned by the degree of awareness soldiers and civilian employees of the military have of the area related to protection of such a secret. Some elements in the protection of state and military secrets are:

--knowledge of the goals and methods of activity of the intelligence services of foreign states as well as the methods of reconnaissance employed by them;

--realization of the consequences of such activity (reconnaissance);

--knowledge of the subject of protection relative to information constituting a secret (covert information) and information which is not a secret (overt information);

--knowledge of the principles of protection, and of concrete methods of behavior which insure protection of covert information.

The main principle of protection of information constituting a state or military secret is its selective availability to only authorized persons, and in a necessary area in military activity.

The term "information" should be understood as all data transmitted orally or contained in writing, copies, plans, maps, patents, technical documents, publications, calculations, sketches, drawings, photographs, film, microfilm, microfiche, magnetic tapes, magnetic discs, or in devices, tools, apparatus, office stamps, as well as in other sites (objects, terrain).

It should be said that modern use of information is characterized by a high degree of communication, a dynamic nature, its extensive flow, far range, and high degree of concentration in one place. Considering the features of modern information from the aspect of the requirements of the protection of secrets, one may conclude that they also are a negative phenomenon, making its protection difficult, and they require a great deal of energy and resources. An exact awareness of what information constitutes a state or military secret, where it originates, its relation to other information, what its extent is, where it is concentrated, etc., is the base and indispensable condition for undertaking appropriate organizational efforts for its protection. This concerns both the institutions and the persons responsible for the organization for the protection of secrets, as well as individuals having access to information constituting a secret.

In order to isolate information constituting a secret, it should be classified, that is, identified, broken down, grouped, separated, etc., and always according to designated criteria, or determinants, assigning them the proper external characteristic. The basic documents on standards granting the formal-legal basis of the classification of information constituting a state or military secret are:

--the Law of 19 April 1969, Criminal Code,

--Resolution No 128/71 of the Council of Ministers of 2 July 1971 on the organization of the protection of state and military secrets.

Military information should be classified according to its essential content, that is its actual importance relative to the protection of designated interests of defense and security, of the political and economic interests of the Polish People's Republic. This is very complicated because of the many objective and subjective conditions, which can be divided into internal and external. Among the internal conditions is the entirety of the standard, organizational, and technical undertakings of the state in this area. The official, binding rules define, as precisely as possible, all information subject to protection, that is they define the subject of protection of secrets, and its organization in units (institutions), with regard to structure, function, technical nature, personnel staff, and training, etc., should make possible the effective realization of these rules.

Included in external conditions, which proper classification of given information depends upon, are all undertakings of the intelligence and reconnaissance services of the opposition for obtaining certain information with military or economic significance.

Only a proper classification of all military information guarantees that particular interests of the Polish People's Republic will not be threatened by a potential enemy, while an improper classification of information into seemingly overt or covert information can cause irreparable damage. Therefore, the basic condition enabling execution of a more detailed classification of information, according to its actual significance for the protection of designated interests, is division into overt and covert information.

Covert information is classified as:

--secret information of special significance--if this information is particularly important regarding the defense or security of the Polish People's Republic;

--secret information--if disclosure of this information will jeopardize other important interests of the Polish People's Republic, for example political or economic interests;

--confidential information--information constituting a military secret (ministerial).

Overt military information is classified as:

--overt information without restrictions;

--overt for internal use--if it is exclusively intended for the use of the state institution or social institution, from which it originates;

--overt information--for military use--if it is also intended for the use of other state or social institutions.

Classification of information by each of us would be ineffective and imprecise. It would demand appropriation of much time, and the results of such a classification would not be uniform, but at variance, and would demand consideration of the influence of the subjective factors, and of the unequal amounts of knowledge, experience, etc. From the above, it would follow that in this regard, in order to meet the particular needs of individual agencies, it would be necessary to simply make a list of all information, which, under designated conditions, constitutes a secret. In practice this is unworkable because there can be endless amounts of information, and also the subject of protection is not constant, that is, what constitutes a secret in a given time, place, situation, etc., does not constitute a secret in other areas, and vice versa.

For this reason, the provisions of Resolution No 128/71 of the Council of Ministers of 2 July 1971, run counter to these needs. They instructed the directors of main and central state and social institutions to make, and update at least once a year, lists of types of information constituting a state or military secret, and to effect the use of these lists in practical activity.

In the implementation of the provisions of this resolution, in the Ministry of National Defense, a "List of Types of Information Constituting a State or Military Secret" was introduced. This is a basic document on standards which is binding in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic and which defines the subject of protection on the basis of which all agencies should classify all information concerning the defense of the state. The list contains types of information with various degree of generalization, which do not always correspond to the concrete needs of the agencies classifying the

information (documents). Relative to this, in interpretation, evaluation and classification of information for which there is a lack of concrete formulation in the list, one should be guided by the general rules contained in the regulations, as well as by analogy.

On the basis of the presented elements of mechanism for classifying information with regard to its actual significance for the protection of given interests, it should be stated that this classification should occur after the evaluation of its essential content, on the basis of formulations describing the subject of protection, which are contained in the lists of the types of information constituting a state or military secret. They should guarantee a uniform classification of information with regard to its actual significance for the protection of designated interests of the Polish People's Republic.

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